

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

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### Annual Dinner of Officers and Directors of Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n at St. Louis



Starting from left clockwise around table: John S. Hedelund, Omaha; E. B. Evans, Decatur, Ill.; A. S. Macdonald, Boston, Mass.; Eugene C. Dreyer, St. Louis, Mo.; Arthur F. Hopkins, Boston, Mass.; J. H. Caldwell, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles S. Clark, Chicago; Senator Hugh Butler, Washington, D. C.; Sam L. Rice, Metamora, O.; P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.; J. L. Welsh, Omaha, Neb.; A. C. Koch, Breese, Ill.; Fred J. Faber, Philadelphia, Pa.; B. J. O'Dowd, Kansas City, Mo.; C. F. Morriss, Charlotte, N. C.; John McCaull, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. A. Linderholm, Omaha, Neb.; F. A. Derby, Topeka, Kan.; L. D. Godfrey, Chicago; Guy C. Goode, Centerville, Mo.; R. F. Cunningham, New York, N. Y.; H. H. Green, Patonsburg, Mo.; Austin W. Carpenter, Sherburne, N. Y.; Chas. B. Weydman, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. H. Brundige, Kingston, O.; Walter C. Holstein, Milwaukee, Wis.; Chas. G. Robinson, Memphis, Tenn.; S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; F. E. Watkins, Cleveland, O.; F. E. Gillette, Nashville, Tenn.; G. A. Pritchard, Indianapolis, Ind. Standing, left to right: George E. Booth, Chicago; Ray B. Bowden, St. Louis, Mo.; W. R. McCarthy, Duluth, Minn.; F. E. Devendorf, Los Angeles, Calif.; Roger P. Annan, St. Louis, Mo.

# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

## AMARILLO, TEXAS

Grain Exchange Members

H. C. Adams, broker, grain & field seeds.\*  
Burros Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mdsing.\*  
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.\*  
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain-field seeds.\*  
Producers Grain Corp., federal bonded warehouse.

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Chamber of Commerce Members

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Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.\*  
McKillop, Inc., J. G., consignments.\*  
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.\*

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Wildier Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

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Board of Trade Members

Continental Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.\*  
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.\*  
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.\*  
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

## CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Bailey Cain Co., shpr. grain, mill'd, protein feeds.\*  
The Cleveland Grain Co., home office.\*

## COLUMBUS, OHIO

Cummings & McAllister, brokers grain, feed, oil.\*  
Dill Grain Co., L. J., mchts.-brokers, grain, beans, feeds.

## CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Early & Daniel Co., grain and feed service.\*

## DALLAS, TEXAS

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.\*

## DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin Elevator Co., grain merchants.\*  
Evans Elevator Co., grain, Chicago B. of T. Members.\*

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Grain Exchange Members  
Woodcamp, Inc., grain, feeds, consignments.

## DODGE CITY, KANS.

Dodge City Term. Elvtr. Co., bonded storage-mchdrs.\*

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Des Moines Elevator Co., wheat, corn, oats, soybeans.\*

\*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

## ENID, OKLA.

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Continental Grain Co., operating 2,000,000 bu. elvtr.  
Enid Elevator Corp., operating Enid Terminal Elevator.\*  
Feunay Grain Co., optrs., country elvtrs., gr. mdsng.\*  
General Grain Co., term. elvtr., fr. merchants.\*  
E. R. Humphrey Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Johnston Grain Co., W. B., wheat, coarse gr., fd. seeds.\*  
The Salina Terminal Elev. Co., milling wheat.

## FARWELL, TEXAS

Henderson Grain & Seed Co., field seed & grain.

## FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members

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Brackett Grain Co., brokerage, consignments.\*  
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage and consignments.\*  
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Lone Star Elevators, public storage, merchandising.  
Producers Grain Corp., federal bonded warehouse.\*  
Transit Gr. & Comm. Co., grn., sds., minerals, Cone'ts.\*  
Uhlmann Elevators Co. of Texas, mdsng., public storage.

## HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Farmers Co-Operative Comm. Co., grain storage.  
The Midwest Grain Co., grain merchants, country eles.  
The Salina Terminal Elev. Co., milling wheat.

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Board of Trade Members

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The Kansas Elevator Co., mlg. wheat, corn, oats, barley.\*  
Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co., gr. mchts., consgmts.\*  
Mid-Continent Grain Co., wheat, kafn, barley, etc.  
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
The Salina Terminal Elev. Co., milling wheat.  
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., grn. mchts., consignments.  
Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

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Board of Trade Members

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## MEMPHIS, TENN.

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Grain & Stock Exchange Members

Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

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Cargill, Incorporated, milling wheat.\*  
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

## OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members

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United Grain Co., Buyers Agents.\*

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Board of Trade Members

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Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.  
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.\*  
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.

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Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

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Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

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Service Grain Co., grain commission merchants.\*  
Terminal Grain Co., grain, soybeans, consignments.\*

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The Smoot Grain Co., milling wheat.

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**H. D. Bowen Grain Co.**

**Geo. W. Cole Grain Co.**

**Continental Grain Company**

**W. W. Dewey & Sons**

**C. H. Feltman Grain Co.**

**Lowell Hoit & Co.**

**Lamson Bros. & Co.**

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**Steinhart Grain Co.**

*Receivers and Shippers*

**Winslow Grain Company**

*Receivers and Shippers*

The WEST Meets the EAST at

# BUFFALO

## *A Balanced Market*

**GRAIN** Commission merchants, track buyers, elevating and forwarding facilities, storage plants, feed mills, flour mills, all in number and variety, give Buffalo every advantage in expeditiously handling grain. Competition is keen, bidding is active, and elevators are equipped with modern machinery for drying, cleaning, clipping, or otherwise improving every kind and grade of grain at reasonable cost.

**FEED** Buffalo is the natural gateway from the vast grain-producing sections of the West to the large consuming territory of the East. Lake, rail and canal transporting facilities converging at this gateway have developed a diversified business in feeds. It is the home of a number of active feed wholesalers and large commercial feed manufacturers.

**SEED** Seed wholesalers, with outlets to the vast hay and pasture sections of the Northeast, that make possible its dairying and live-stock industries, make Buffalo an active market for offerings of grass and field seeds in large and small lots.

### *DEAL WITH THESE FIRMS*

**Southwell Grain Corp.**

Consignments—Grain & Feed Merchants

**Wood Grain Corp.**

Consignments

**Lewis Grain Corp.**

Grain Merchants—Consignments

**Cargill, Incorporated**

Grain Merchants

**American Elevator & Grain Division**

Russell Miller Milling Co.

Receivers—Shippers—Elevator Operators

**J. G. McKillen, Inc.**

Receivers—Consignments

**Continental Grain Co.**

Grain Merchants

**Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.**

Soybean Meal and Linseed Meal

**O. E. Auerbach, Inc.**

Dried Milk—Grain Brokerage  
Consignments.

**Standard Elevator & Grain Division  
of Standard Milling Co.**

Receivers—Shippers—Elevator Operators

**Greutker, Incorporated**

Feed Concentrates and By-products

**Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Inc.**

Grain and Feed Merchants, Consignments

**Craver-Dickinson Seed Co.**

Buyers and Sellers—Carlots or less

**The Stanford Seed Co.**

Field Seed Merchants—Carlots or less

**Allied Mills, Inc.**

Feeds

**Hendy Feed Co., Inc.**

Feed Brokers

**Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.**

Grains, Soybeans and Feeds

**Checkerboard Elevator Co.**

Grain and Feed Merchants

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Milwaukee, the foremost brewing center and largest malt manufacturing city, is the leading malting barley market of the country.

Milwaukee is the leading white corn market of the Northwest.

Wisconsin rye is known the world over for its fine quality and works advantageously thru the Milwaukee market.

Milwaukee, with ample storage facilities and large stocks, is the natural gateway to a large consuming area, and solicits inquiries for all grains. Milwaukee is known for fast unloading and prompt returns.

Milwaukee is the logical distributing center for feedstuffs, mill-feeds, brewers grains, and malt sprouts, and enjoys an enviable reputation in all sections.

## *Deal with any of these Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange Members*

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Grain Merchants

**Roy I. Campbell**  
Grain Commission

**Cargill, Incorporated**  
Grain Merchants

**Deutsch & Sickert Co.**  
Feed, Grain & Hay

**Franke Grain Co., Inc.**  
Feed Merchants

**Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.**  
Maltsters

**Lowell Hoit & Co.**  
Grain Commission

**Johnstone-Templeton Co.**  
Grain Commission

**P. C. Kamm Co.**  
Grain Merchants

**La Budde Feed & Grain Co.**  
Grain and Feed

**Mohr-Holstein Commission Co.**  
Grain Commission

**The Paetow Co.**  
Feed, Grain, Screenings

**The Riebs Co.**  
Maltsters—Grain Commission

**Stratton Grain Co.**  
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In line between producing areas of the Middle West, and consumers in all directions, this market performs a complete, helpful service for both shippers and buyers.

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Continental Grain Co.

Crowell Elevator Co.

Holmquist Elevator Co.

Lamson Bros. & Co.

Mid-West Grain Company

Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co.

Omaha Elevator Co.

Rosenbaum Brothers

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Can Get**

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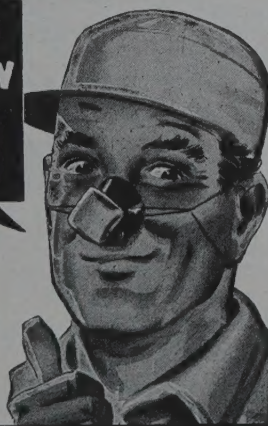
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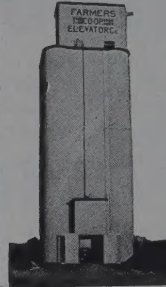
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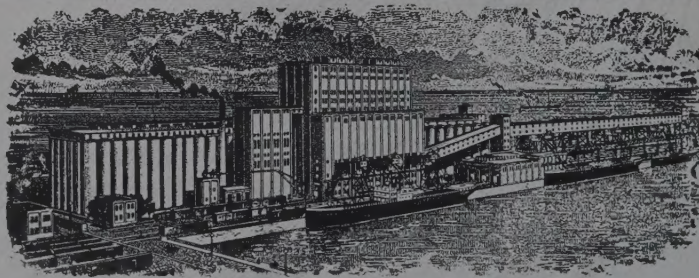
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draft for \$.....; made through.....bank of.....  
to apply on sale of.....bushels made.....

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily  
removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound  
in heavy pressboard, hinged covers, with two sheets of  
carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ounces. Order  
Form 3 SN. Single Copy, 75c; three copies, \$1.95, f. o. b.  
Chicago.

### GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

## VITAL TO

- low maintenance
- more input power
- low insurance



SKF Industries, Inc., Phila., Pa.

**SKF**

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS



## 'Snappy

Scalper Cleaner Sifter Dresser



## 'Quickscreen

Quickest, simplest, surest-result screening for all  
bulky feed stocks or trashy grain . . . Incredibly  
rapid, free-action sifting for all hard-to-sieve  
materials . . . Requires little power or space—easily  
and cheaply installed . . . Safe for all use—  
operates attentionlessly . . . Made in several sizes.

Ask for Data J-404

S. HOWES CO., INC., Silver Creek, N. Y.

# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**LARGE** coal yard and grain elevator for sale. Central Western Indiana. Write Newton Busenbark, Crawfordsville, Ind.

**RED CLOUD, NEB.**—Red Cloud Flour, Feed and Elevator. Terms cash. Mrs. Risa and Herbert Smith, owners. Box 363, Red Cloud, Nebr.

**INDIANA ELEVATOR** For Sale or Lease; good retail trade and all coal business you want. Address 91U20, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**IRON CLAD** 30,000 cap. elevator for sale. Constructed 1931; on main railway. For further information write Kismet Equity Exchange, Kismet, Kan.

**NORTHWESTERN OHIO** elevator, feed and retail coal business for sale. About 65 mi. south of Toledo. Address 91P2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**NORTH CENTRAL INDIANA** elevator, feed mill and coal business for sale, on Penn. R. R.; privately owned; good business; no competition. F. E. Seidel, owner, Denham, Ind.

**MICHIGAN**—Elevator fully equipped for coal, grain, feed and feed grinding. Bin storage 8,000 bus. Situated intersection Wabash and Ann Arbor R.R. Wm. Lee, Owner, Milan, Mich.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS** grain elevator for sale. Only one in small station; good grain territory. 20,000 bu. storage cap.; new scales, new air hoist; new drag belt. Economical to run. Address 91S3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**WESTERN IOWA**—Small elevator for sale on Rock Island; 35 miles east of Omaha in Pottawattamie County; low overhead; priced right; good business; forced to sell account of poor health. Address 91U4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**CENTRAL OHIO**—Small elevator for sale, on NYCRR, about 70 miles due south of Toledo in Hardin County. Money maker; low overhead; priced right; terms to right party; will pay for feed in two years. Address 91S10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**MCCORDSVILLE, INDIANA** elevator for sale. Located 15 mi. east of Indianapolis on Big 4 R.R. on private ground. Cap. 15,000 bus. small grain; 8,000 bus. ear corn; complete mach. for handling grain and feed, including electric truck dump; hammermill; ton mixer, etc. Price \$12,500. Down payment \$4,000.00. Satisfactory terms on balance. Paul McComas, Fishers, Ind.

## ELEVATOR WANTED

**WANT TO BUY** Grain Elevator, Illinois or Iowa; must be in good grain territory. Address 91S11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## HELP WANTED

**WANTED**—Experienced manager for Duxbury Co-op. El. Co. Contact S. J. Morgen, pres., Mellette, S. D.

**WANTED**—Manager for country cash grain office, in Central Illinois. Address 91U10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**WANTED**—Nutritionist with formula and production experience, capable of managing feed milling operations. State salary, age and full information. P. O. Box 5624, Stock Yards Station, Kansas City, Mo.

**PERMANENT JOB** for a draft free man. Superintendent and salesman, elevator county seat town, steady job, good schools and churches, good living conditions. Give references first letter. Address 91S1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**WANTED** experienced mill superintendent for stock and poultry feed plant. Qualifications: good character, dependable, possessing ability to organize mill operations and handle men. Give age, reference, experience and draft classification. Palecek Mills, Enid, Okla.

## RETAIL FEED MILL EXECUTIVE

If you are a moneymaker, can supervise men, and like the retail feed business, here is your opportunity to operate a going business for a well established midwest feed manufacturer. Write giving full qualifications to 91U6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**GOOD POSITIONS**—Steady employment with one of the oldest continuous milling businesses. In line for promotions

ASST GRAIN ELEVATOR SUPT.

2ND MILLERS FOREMEN

BOLTERS PACKERS

Flour — Feed — Grain

Millers since 1821

ACME EVANS COMPANY, INC.,  
902 W. Washington Ave., Indianapolis 9, Ind.

**STOP! READ! THINK!** One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**SITUATION WANTED** by experienced elevator operator as manager of grain elevator or gas and oil station. Prefer place in central or western Kansas. Box 224, Ransom, Kan.

**DRAFT EXEMPT** married man with over twenty years export and interior experience as Chief Grain Inspector and Federal Supervisor, including elevator experience, available for chief inspector or manager inspection department, general elevator superintendent, grain buyer or similar position. S. P. Fears, 300 West Armour Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

**NORTHERN WISCONSIN** Flour and Feed Mill for sale. Midget Marvel, 25 bbl. unit. Electric power. Address 91U21, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**MISSOURI** Flour and feed business for sale. 50 bbl. daily capacity mill; feed business doing about \$100,000 volume annually. On railroad in prosperous town. Priced to sell. Owner wishes to retire. Edward H. Keller, Belle, Mo.

**FEED BUSINESS** for sale, feed mixing plant; south central Kansas town served by railroad. Large hammermill; one ton batch mixer; 10,000 bus. grain storage; plenty warehouse room; 1942 Ford truck. Excellent retail territory; 16 wholesale dealer accounts; opportunity for many more. Annual volume about \$100,000. Good building; deeded ground; immediate possession if desired. The Midwest Grain Company, Hutchinson, Kansas.

## MOTORS—GENERATORS

**FOR SALE**—150 hp. 1,200 rpm. motor, 440 volt, with starter. P. O. Box 5624, Stock Yards Station, Kansas City, Mo.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC** induction motor for sale, 220 volts, 60 cycles, 100 amps. Speed 1150, 40 hp. complete with starter box. Burlington Feed Co., Burlington, Wis.

## ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

**MOTORS—PUMPS—AIR COMPRESSORS;** Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, air compressors. Largest stock in Illinois outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade. Also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner motors, Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. Ask for Bulletin No. 23. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

## SCALES FOR SALE

**USED GUARANTEED** scales and crushers. no priority needed. Also new motor truck scales, vibrating screens and crushers. Immediate delivery. Bonded Scale Co., Dept. GFJ, Columbus 7, Ohio.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.75 per hundred, or 500, \$12.00 plus postage. Seed size 3½x5¼ ins., per hundred \$2.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 117 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## A Trial Order

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals* Consolidated to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

..... bus. State.....

**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—Used Bender Electric Truck Hoist, first class condition. Bender Hoist Mfg. Co., Omaha, Nebr.

**HAMMER MILL** with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**SHAFER** Electric Moisture Tester for sale. Practically new, has been used very little. Sharp Elevator & Mill, Adrian, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Bag patching machines, complete for burlap and cotton bags, fully guaranteed units. David Fischbein, 34-36 Glenwood Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

**SLIGHTLY USED STEINLITE** Moisture Tester. Late model, all grain charts, standard unit. Have two and only need one. Price \$260 cash, C.O.D. express f.o.b. Adams, Nebraska. Victor Hecht, Adams, Nebr.

**FOR SALE**—Sixteen inch Diamond Huller, ball bearing; cracker; Speed King; crusher, with 16" burr, latest type; No. One Miracle Ace Molasses mixer, complete with adjustable feeder. Pedelty Blower Co., Mason City, Ia.

**FOR SALE**—Hammer mills rebuilt and guaranteed. Hammers; screens; fan lines; shafts; fans; SKF ball-bearings; electric motors and starters; automatic loading-out scales, 3 bu. and 5 bu. cap.; Rosco-Ajax oat hulling machine; corn shellers; batch mixers; var. speed transmissions; V-belt drives; belts; pulleys, complete line hammer mill supplies. Indiana Grain Machinery Co., 420 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

**GRAIN AND BEAN DRYER**

Made by Ellis. Their No. 2-10-10 dryer with capacity 4 to 5% moisture deduction, 120 bu. per hr. Machine originally priced \$2,050.00. Worth now \$1,300. Our price \$750.00 f.o.b. Port Huron.

New Superior D Bean Polisher with special air separation and motor attached \$600.00. This machine never uncrated. Both offerings out of production now account war.

Port Huron Storage & Bean Co.,  
Port Huron, Michigan.

**FOR SALE USED MACHINERY**

- 1—Western Cleaner No. 33.
- 1—Western Pitless Sheller No. 23.
- 1—V-8 Power Plant.
- 1—60 hp. Fairbanks-Morse Diesel.
- 1—30 hp. electric motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 1750 rpm.
- 1—Rope drive sheaves and Idler.
- Several steel split pulleys.
- Several drive belts 8", 10", 12" and 15".
- 100 ft. good dust spout with valve on end 15" diameter. E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—1-2U, 1-3U and 1-3T Jay Bee Mills; 1-3UP portable type Jay Bee hammer mill; 2-20" O.K., 2-14" Rowell, 2-Kelly duplex, 1-No. 2 Jacobson, 1-15" Gruendler, 2-15" Hocking Valley, 1-25 h.p. direct connected Miracle Ace, and 1-17" Papec hammer mills; 1-Haines ½ ton mixer with 3 h.p. motor and Vee-belt drive; 1-Haines 1 ton suspended type mixer; 2-100 h.p. 6-cylinder International gas or gasoline engines, complete. All of this equipment has been or will be reconditioned and guaranteed. Write for prices. The Lamiell Co., Greenwich, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**

- 1—20 hp. Westinghouse motor, 3 ph. 60 cyc. 440 volt, 1120 rpm. with base and starter.
- 1—No. 915 Columbus gas furnace for 530 B.T.U. Carburetted water gas.
- 1—Style B-40, No. 42 Draver Feeder.
- 1—Superior (used) RB-42 bean cleaner with 12 screens for pea beans and red kidneys.
- 3—Used adjustable Giant bean pickers.
- 20—Foot tread Clipper bean picking tables.
- 1—30x30x65 Diebold iron safe.
- Large number used iron, steel and wood split and solid iron pulleys.
- All above used, but good usable condition. Eastern Michigan Warehouse Co., Port Huron, Mich.

**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—One No. 40 Blue Streak. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

**ROSCOE AJAX** Oat Huller for sale, in good condition. HonEGGers, Forrest, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—120 12x6 V type elevator buckets. Hammond Co-op. Grain Co., Hammond, Ill.

**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

**ATLAS Dust Collector** for sale, No. 187, 6 ft. in diameter; good as new. Allman Feed, Wheaton, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—20" Robinson Attrition mill, double pulley drive, extra drive shaft, bearings. R. W. Allen, Box 144, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—One new, large automatic seed dusting machine. Ed Coe Seeds, Ames, Iowa.

**TWO TAG HEPPENSTAL** Moisture Meters for sale; complete, in good condition. Priced reasonable. Address 91U12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—One No. 32 Western Gyration cleaner; One two unit Brown-Duvel moisture tester, electrically equipped. Reagan Elevator, Frankfort, R. 5, Ind.

**FEED MIXER**—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FEED MIXER** for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.85, plus postage.

**Form 3275 Spiral** includes tables giving direct reductions of any weight of grain, from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. This set of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables weighs 2 lbs. Price \$1.70. plus postage. Order 3275 Spiral.

**Truck Loads to Bushels.** Just what you have been wanting. Now let the big trucks come, so you can determine with a glance the number of bushels and pounds over in each load truck delivers. These six Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables continue the reductions made by Form 3275 Spiral, and have a range from 12,100 to 23,090 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables									
32 lbs. per bushel—OATS									
600	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75
610	18.88	18.88	18.88	18.88	18.88	18.88	18.88	18.88	18.88
620	19.01	19.01	19.01	19.01	19.01	19.01	19.01	19.01	19.01
630	19.14	19.14	19.14	19.14	19.14	19.14	19.14	19.14	19.14
640	19.27	19.27	19.27	19.27	19.27	19.27	19.27	19.27	19.27
650	19.40	19.40	19.40	19.40	19.40	19.40	19.40	19.40	19.40
660	19.53	19.53	19.53	19.53	19.53	19.53	19.53	19.53	19.53
670	19.66	19.66	19.66	19.66	19.66	19.66	19.66	19.66	19.66
680	19.79	19.79	19.79	19.79	19.79	19.79	19.79	19.79	19.79
690	19.92	19.92	19.92	19.92	19.92	19.92	19.92	19.92	19.92
700	20.05	20.05	20.05	20.05	20.05	20.05	20.05	20.05	20.05
710	20.18	20.18	20.18	20.18	20.18	20.18	20.18	20.18	20.18
720	20.31	20.31	20.31	20.31	20.31	20.31	20.31	20.31	20.31
730	20.44	20.44	20.44	20.44	20.44	20.44	20.44	20.44	20.44
740	20.57	20.57	20.57	20.57	20.57	20.57	20.57	20.57	20.57
750	20.70	20.70	20.70	20.70	20.70	20.70	20.70	20.70	20.70
760	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83
770	20.96	20.96	20.96	20.96	20.96	20.96	20.96	20.96	20.96
780	21.09	21.09	21.09	21.09	21.09	21.09	21.09	21.09	21.09
790	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22
800	21.35	21.35	21.35	21.35	21.35	21.35	21.35	21.35	21.35
810	21.48	21.48	21.48	21.48	21.48	21.48	21.48	21.48	21.48
820	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61
830	21.74	21.74	21.74	21.74	21.74	21.74	21.74	21.74	21.74
840	21.87	21.87	21.87	21.87	21.87	21.87	21.87	21.87	21.87
850	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
860	22.13	22.13	22.13	22.13	22.13	22.13	22.13	22.13	22.13
870	22.26	22.26	22.26	22.26	22.26	22.26	22.26	22.26	22.26
880	22.39	22.39	22.39	22.39	22.39	22.39	22.39	22.39	22.39
890	22.52	22.52	22.52	22.52	22.52	22.52	22.52	22.52	22.52
900	22.65	22.65	22.65	22.65	22.65	22.65	22.65	22.65	22.65
910	22.78	22.78	22.78	22.78	22.78	22.78	22.78	22.78	22.78
920	22.91	22.91	22.91	22.91	22.91	22.91	22.91	22.91	22.91
930	23.04	23.04	23.04	23.04	23.04	23.04	23.04	23.04	23.04
940	23.17	23.17	23.17	23.17	23.17	23.17	23.17	23.17	23.17
950	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30
960	23.43	23.43	23.43	23.43	23.43	23.43	23.43	23.43	23.43
970	23.56	23.56	23.56	23.56	23.56	23.56	23.56	23.56	23.56
980	23.69	23.69	23.69	23.69	23.69	23.69	23.69	23.69	23.69
990	23.82	23.82	23.82	23.82	23.82	23.82	23.82	23.82	23.82
1000	23.95	23.95	23.95	23.95	23.95	23.95	23.95	23.95	23.95

900 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

**A combination** of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral gives complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Both sets of tables now for only \$2.85, plus postage. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

Send all orders to the semi-monthly

## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

Headquarters—Books for Grain Dealers

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

# ST. LOUIS

## *"The Central Market"*

Located where 26 lines of railroads converge, it has unexcelled transportation from the grain producing areas of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Oklahoma, Nebraska, South Dakota, Colorado and States farther west—

It is the terminus of eastern trunk lines, and has direct through lines to the gulf, including a barge line to New Orleans, at a differential of 3 cents per hundred under the rail rate. The lower freight rate by water enhances the price at St. Louis which inures to the benefit of the country shipper—

The enormous flour and feed milling industries of the city enjoy many in-transit privileges and take a large percentage of St. Louis grain receipts—

The Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis is the pioneer millfeed futures market. This market offers contracts for St. Louis delivery of Gray Shorts, and for delivery of Bran and Standard Middlings through the Chicago Gateway, which can be used advantageously by producers, distributors, or processors in the East, the Southeast, the Central States, and the Northwest, as well as the Southwest.

*Give any of these members of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange listed here an opportunity to prove to you the advantages of this market—*

Anheuser-Busch, Inc.  
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Norris Grain Corporation  
Schwarz Grain Co.  
Seele Bros. Grain Co.  
Service Grain Co.  
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# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., OCTOBER 13, 1943

CHEERING news comes from Turkey that flour rationing has been discontinued on the expectation of a large wheat crop.

OATS ARE NOW commanding prices which should insure greatly increased acreage next year, whether the bureaucratic dictators with favor on this valuable grain or not.

IT IS QUITE DIFFICULT for millers who prefer choice, heavy, Canadian wheat for making flour for humans to excuse the feeding of the higher grades to animals who prefer the low grades.

GRAIN GROWERS in all sections of the country are protesting most vigorously against price ceilings on their products which are designed to prevent an inflation which has already arrived.

ARE the 172 industry advisory committees set up by the O. P. A. to be merely a buffer behind which the bureaucracy can continue to squeeze the life out of industry between floors and ceilings?

DID the bid of the Commodity Credit Corporation of 72.5 cents per bushel for Argentine wheat have anything to do with the South American government's raising the price guaranteed growers from 54 cents to 63 cents?

EVERY FEATURE of the St. Louis convention fully reported in this number shouts aloud in merited praise of the splendid work being done by the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n in the interest of the entire trade. Peruse it carefully.

THE MORE CONSCIENTIOUS inspection of seed varieties by country buyers, who are anxious to help their farmer patrons to plant better varieties, the larger volume of grain will they be able to buy when the 1944 crop starts to market.

THE proposed billion dollar food subsidy program has been dropped temporarily by the administration. Nobody seems to want it. The scheme fitted into the plans of the few who desire to have government regiment the people and convert our American way of life into a totalitarian state.

THE MANY DIFFERENT AGENCIES now conducting active campaigns to induce farmers to select clean, plump wheat of a variety well adapted to their soil and climate should insure larger crops of choice grain even though the temperamental weatherman is not favorably disposed.

IT is admitted by the Director of the O.D.T. that the distribution of government feed wheat has resulted in cars getting out of their normal channels, resulting in considerable delay in getting them back to the heavy wheat and bean producing areas, contributing to the severe car shortage.

STORING GRAIN containing excessive moisture even though thoroughly mixed with old dry grain is likely to make trouble for its owner. Some times damp grain has not heated but the danger is so great no elevator operator not having ample facilities for blowing and drying should dare take a chance.

GROWERS AND HANDLERS of all farm commodities will be pleased to support the measure recently introduced by Congressman Mills of Arkansas, which would prohibit loans to any country, the proceeds of which are to be used to finance the production of any commodity usually produced in and exported from the U.S.A. All Congressmen of the rice growing states are united in opposition to the \$25,000,000 loan to Cuba for the development of rice growing. Our home growers of rice have greatly increased their production the last two years and will grow more even though the Federal Government does not see fit to give them financial assistance.

THE WARM SUNSHINE of the last two weeks combined with warm winds has added millions of bushels of corn and soybeans to the 1943 crops, and should swell the supply of feed needed to finish the greatly increased number of animals.

COUNTRY BUYERS of ear corn will be pleased to know that the Navy is begging for ground corn cobs which it uses for cleaning carbon from airplane engines. Some day a permanent use will be found for this burdensome byproduct and ear corn will not be discounted on account of this old time waste.

TRANSPORTATION is so important a factor in moving grain for the war effort that the railroads must be given the equipment and materials needed for maintenance and some extension to offset the manpower difficulty which may lead to serious accidents. In the first five months of 1943 the volume of freight traffic handled was 72 per cent larger than in 1941. It is obvious that the equipment must be wearing out.

THE COUNTRY ELEVATOR COMMITTEE, of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, is still working to secure a more liberal fee for handling wheat and soybeans for the C.C.C. Also for the changing of labor laws which makes unreasonable requirements of elevator operators employing ten or more helpers who compete on even terms with elevator operators who employ only six helpers. Such discriminating regulation is unreasonable and unfair.

MANY COUNTRY ELEVATORS, which were visited by fire during recent months, have been deserted after the owners thought the fire had been extinguished, but the houses were completely destroyed by a revival of smoldering embers. It is most important that other elevator owners place a dependable watchman on guard after the extinguishing of every night fire, because this particular hazard has proved most dangerous when thought to have been under complete control.

UNLESS COUNTRY Elevator operators soon adopt a regular practice of locking their cob and dust houses more elevators are going to be burned and a high rate of fire insurance established on every open cob house. The last firebug taking advantage of an open cob house at St. Johns, Mich., started a fire which promised to lay waste a most valuable plant, but vigilance of a passer-by resulted in the prompt extinguishment of the fire. The seven year old pyromaniac had contracted the fire setting habit from his six year old brother who had destroyed a nearby warehouse a short time before. Mischievous youngsters with fire setting tendencies must have more vigilant watching, if deserted elevators are to be saved from the flames.

	Option		Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Wheat												
	High	Low	22	23	24	25	27	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.
								28	29	30	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	
Chicago	153½	142½	148	147½	148½	149	148½	150½	151½	151	151½	150½	150	151½	151½	152½	152½	152½	152½	
Winnipeg	120	99½	117½	116½	116	117½	118½	142½	143½	143½	143½	143	142½	143½	144	144½	144½	144½	144½	
Minneapolis	145½	136½	140½	140	140½	141	140½	142½	143½	143½	143½	143	142½	143½	144	144½	144½	144½	144½	
Kansas City	148	135½	143½	143	143½	144	144	145½	146½	146½	146½	146	145½	146½	146½	147½	147½	147½	147½	
Duluth, durum	143½	137½	139½	139	140	140½	140½	142	142½	142½	142½	142½	142½	141½	142½	143½	143½	143½	143½	
Milwaukee	153½	142½	148	147½	148½	149½	149	150½	151½	151	151½	150½	150	151½	151½	152½	152½	152½	152½	
Oats																				
Chicago	78½	59½	74½	74½	75½	76	76½	77½	77½	76½	77	76	75½	76½	76½	77½	78½	78	77½	
Minneapolis	74½	62½	70½	70½	71½	72	72½	73½	73½	72½	72½	71½	71½	71½	72½	72½	73½	73½	73½	
Milwaukee	78½	60½	74½	74½	75½	76	76½	77½	77½	76½	77	76½	75½	76½	76½	77½	78½	78	77½	
Rye																				
Chicago	114½	86½	106½	105½	106½	107½	107½	108½	108½	108½	109½	108½	107½	108½	108½	109½	110½	109½	110	
Minneapolis	108½	83½	100½	100½	101½	102½	103½	103½	104½	103½	103½	103½	102½	103½	103½	103½	104½	104½	105½	
Winnipeg	107½	87½	100½	99½	100½	101	101½	102½	103½	103½	103½	103½	102½	103½	103½	103½	104½	104½	105½	
Duluth	105½	100½	.....	100½	100½	101½	102½	103½	102½	103½	103½	103½	102½	103½	103½	103½	104½	104½	105½	
Barley																				
Minneapolis	116½	95	109½	112½	112½	112½	113½	115½	115½	113½	113½	111½	109½	111½	112½	113½	114½	114½	114½	
Chicago	121½	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118½	119½	120½	120½	

## WFA Corn Price Program Reinstated

The War Food Administration announced today that it will pay farmers in Area "A" selling and delivering corn to country elevators from Sept. 28 through Oct. 31, 1943, any increase that may be made in the ceiling price between the date of sale and Nov. 30. Area "A" includes Illinois, Iowa, eastern Nebraska, eastern South Dakota, and southern Minnesota.

The program is the same as that instituted in June when WFA made a similar guarantee on corn marketed between July 1 and August 10. During that period farmers sold more than 35 million bushels of corn and made it possible for corn processors to continue the production of corn products for war industries.

Supplies of corn in the hands of the wet processors are again at a low ebb. WFA officials said that unless corn marketings are increased substantially during October many of the corn processors will be hampered in their efforts to supply products to the war industries.

The WFA proposal is that any farmer in the "A" area who from September 28 through October 31 sells and delivers his corn to a country elevator, acting as agent for the Commodity Credit Corporation, will be eligible to receive immediately the applicable ceiling price, and later a supplementary payment in the event the ceiling price is increased on or before Nov. 30. The supplementary payment would be the amount of the difference between the price ceiling at the time the corn is sold and the highest applicable ceiling price through Nov. 30.

Officials stated that at least 10 million bushels of corn will be needed by corn processors during the coming month. Local elevators purchasing corn under the program announced Sept. 28 will be required to sell 80 per cent of this corn to designated industrial users. All other features of the program will be handled in the same way as that of the program in effect from July 1 to Aug. 10.

Products made from corn are essential in a wide variety of war industries such as in the manufacture of core binders for foundries, special molds for castings of aluminum, steel, iron, magnesium, bronze and copper for airplane engines, tanks and other implements of war, nitro starch for explosives, fibrous glass cloth for bomber brake linings and adhesives for making containers for shipping ammunition and other war products.—USDA 672-44-2.

## Will Test OPA's Right to Violate Law

Spokane, Wash.—In a signed statement, Masters E. T. Taylor of Idaho, Morton Tompkins of Oregon and Henry P. Carstensen of Washington pledged their organizations' "all-out efforts in a court test of OPA's right to violate the very law under which it was created."

"We will ask permission to intervene as interested parties in such test on behalf of our dairy industry. We feel that the OPA is in direct violation of the price control act in fixing price ceilings at less than the cost of production and that this type of price fixing is extremely detrimental to our food production and the war effort."—F. K. H.

The United States Supreme Court Oct. 11 refused to review a decision sustaining the 1 per cent gross income tax imposed by Indiana on sales within that state by out-of-state corporations. Petitioners were a Holland, Mich., and three Chicago companies.

Production of high-proof alcohol, vital to the nation's munitions and synthetic rubber programs, has expanded at such a rate, the fourth mid-American conference of the National Farm Chemurgic Council was told, that output by June, 1944, will be five times that of a year ago.

## Supreme Court Invalidates Wage Hour "Area of Production"

The Supreme Court of the United States Oct. 11 sustained a decision by the circuit court of the fifth circuit holding that 247 employees of the Holly Hill Fruit Products, Inc., of Davenport, Fla., were not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act, because the number of employees has no relation to the production area.

This invalidates the regulation by the administrator of Wage & Hour Division that companies handling farm products "within the area of production" are subject to the law if they have more than seven (then) employees.

The later regulation increasing the number of employees to ten obviously also is invalid.

## O.P.A. Exceeding Its Power?

When the Office of Price Administration went to the U. S. District Court for an injunction restraining the Farmers Gin Co., of Watonga, and eight other cotton gin operators of Oklahoma from charging more than the O.P.A. ceiling the defendants gave what seems to be a perfectly good answer by pointing out that the Congress exempted public utilities from ceiling regulation; and under the state law the Oklahoma Supreme Court has defined cotton gins as public utilities.

The gins are withholding the difference between the legal and the alleged void ceilings, pending approval of their contention by the court.

## Seller Responsible When No Storage Available

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have re-affirmed their ruling made two years ago, as follows:

If carlots are tendered for delivery under the provisions of Rule 282 and there is no regular storage space obtainable the seller is responsible for any change in grade and for any car demurrage for the first seven days after delivery unless the buyer exercises his right to order the grain to a destination other than a regular warehouse where the grain may be weighed by the Board of Trade Weighing Department.

After the first seven days the buyer shall pay 80 per cent of the value of the grain based on shippers' weights or car capacity, subject to final adjustment after unloading, and assume responsibility for any change in grade and all car demurrage accumulating thereafter.

## A Vision of Home

Yale, Mich.—The Michigan bean industry is helping to feed the Army, but it remained for a Yale Elevator Co. bean sack to give the badly needed boost to morale to a pair of down hearted Yank soldiers in uncomfortable, insanitary and horribly humid Iran. Corporal Leland Finkbeiner of Detroit wrote of the incident in a letter to his wife. He, with a fellow soldier, was sent to a large town in Iran on military business where they had to remain overnight.

Unable to sleep that night in their oven-like hotel quarters, they went for a walk at daybreak, "everything foreign to us, feeling mighty low, and almost homesick enough to bawl" he wrote. A small boy approached them, garbed in the usual Iranian attire, a sack with holes for the head and arms. The astonished soldiers read on that sack, in nice large letters, Michigan Beans, Yale Elevator Co., Yale, Mich. "It was like a vision of home" wrote the soldier, ending "Thank Heaven for that bean sack."

Total income from farm marketings for July amounted to \$1,549,000,000, an advance of 27% over the \$1,219,000,000 of July, 1942.—U. S. D. A.

## O.P.A. Violator Not a Real Criminal

Ed Grettenberg, operating as the Grettenberg Grain Co., at Dawson, Ia., pleaded guilty to selling corn above the O.P.A. ceiling, and on Oct. 9 was sentenced to a year and a day in prison, on each of seven counts.

Judge Chas. A. Dewey suspended the sentence and placed him on probation for three years, saying that he did not feel that the O.P.A. violator could be classed with real criminals. Judge Dewey said:

"There has been a lot of talk that the O.P.A. is illegal or the law is unconstitutional and some people have been slow to line up.

"This man has caused the O.P.A. boys a lot of trouble and apparently has been somewhat impertinent about it, but I am inclined to make an example of him rather than to punish him."

Donald Holdoegel, O.P.A. attorney, says suit will be filed at once for recovery of triple damages from Grettenberg, amounting to \$33,000, for sales of corn, some as much as 11 and 12 cents above the ceiling. Grettenberg did not profit to that extent, as he paid the farmers more. One of his customers, a corn processor, knowingly bid above the ceiling and assured him the transaction was proper, as the corn was needed to keep the plant running.

## Elevator Employees Not Under Wage Regulation

Relying on the Fair Labor Standards Act two employees of the Farmers Elevator Co., at Barnesville, Minn., brought suit in the federal court to recover overtime pay; but recently Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye ruled against them, holding they were not under the act.

Judge Nordbye declared that the administrator of the fair labor act, in defining the "area of production," under which exemptions to provisions of the act are allowed, exceeded the authority granted to him by Congress. The court held that the administrator had attempted to qualify the exemption with a provision which Congress did not intend should be included.

Judge Nordbye said the suit raised three issues—the question of exemption to the act; whether the plaintiffs were engaged in commerce or the production of goods for commerce, and how many hours the men worked for the defendant elevator company. Because he held that the elevator company was exempt under the act, the Court said that, since the first question raised has been answered, the other two need not be.

Discussing the exemption specified under the act, Section 13 (A)-(10), the Court said the Administrator had decreed that an employee is exempt from protection of the act if he is engaged in the handling, packing, storing and preparing in their raw state, agricultural commodities obtained by his employer from farms in the immediate locality, provided that the employer does not hire more than seven persons. Later this was amended to include commodities obtained in the "general vicinity" and the number of persons employed was raised to ten.

The definition of exemption, the Court said, was established under power of Congress, authorizing the administrator to define the "area of production" of an exempt employer. The elevator company attacked the action of the administrator in qualifying the definition by specifying the number of persons who could be employed.

Judge Nordbye upheld this contention and said "there is nothing in the legislative history . . . which reflects any intention of the legislative body to give the administrator the power which is now questioned.

Judge Nordbye said the defendant's testimony "is uncontradicted, that at no time did the elevator company employ more than seven employees in the operations on materials which came from farms in the general vicinity."

## Edward H. Mirick Elected President

Edward H. Mirick, Vice-President of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., in charge of grain purchasing, will become the fifty-first President of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis on Oct. 18. He was elected to the Presidency on Oct. 7, having been advanced from the position of Second Vice-President.

The new First Vice-President will be M. R. Devaney, Vice-Pres. of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., and general manager of that company's Occident Elevator Division. He is one of the two representatives of Country Elevator interests on the Board.

The Second Vice-Pres. will be Harold H. Tease, Vice-Pres. of the Searle Grain Co., representing Terminal Elevators.

Mr. Mirick has been a director of the Minneapolis grain exchange since October, 1936, serving as one of the two representatives of the flour milling interests on the Board. He is unusually well fitted by experience and ability to serve as President of the Chamber.

Born in New York, his first job was that of printer's devil, which he gave up to become a railroad man. He later moved to the Middle West and became interested in the grain business. Prior to his connection with the Pillsbury Company he had been engaged in the cash grain business in Minneapolis and the Northwest. Thus, he understands the problems of both buyers and sellers of grain. He became a member of Pillsbury's grain purchasing department in July, 1922. He was elected a director of Pillsbury in 1930, and became Vice-President and Manager of the Grain Purchasing Department in 1936. He has been a very popular and respected member of the Chamber of Commerce for many years, and was nominated for the presidency without opposition.

The Chamber's election this year was unusual in two particulars. The custom of advancing officers and directors to higher positions on the basis of seniority in service was interrupted when F. Peavey Heffelfinger, First Vice-President, resigned from that office and

also from the Board of Directors to devote his entire time to the duties of Regional Director of the War Production Board. He has occupied that office for more than a year. But for this fact, Mr. Heffelfinger would have been nominated for the presidency.

The other exceptional situation was the nomination for director, by the Futures interests, of Adrian M. Howard, this year's President of the Chamber, who will be succeeded by Mr. Mirick. Mr. Howard declined to accept nomination for re-election to the Presidency, but the futures group and the membership generally were so much pleased with Mr. Howard's service on the Board that he was re-nominated and elected as a director.

## Large Food Deliveries to United Nations

A billion pounds of food and other agriculture commodities were delivered to shipside during August for lend-lease export to Allied fighting fronts, the War Food Administration has reported.

The quantity made available in August, though about 155 million pounds less than in July, slightly exceeds the monthly average deliveries for shipment since the beginning of 1943. Principal items delivered in August were evaporated milk, pork, lard, and sugar, these foods alone accounting for 645 million pounds out of a total of 1,077 million pounds.

The British Empire continued to receive the largest share of the deliveries—69 per cent in August. Russia got 23 per cent; North Africa, 7 per cent; and Greece, West Africa, the Netherlands, and Turkey combined, 1 per cent.

During the period from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1943, the Food Distribution Administration delivered 7,313 million pounds of food and other farm products for shipment abroad.

## O.P.A. Interpretations

**MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION NO. 346 CORN.** *Delivered sales.* The X grain Co. asks if it may buy corn from a dealer in Illinois, delivered St. Louis, at the St. Louis ceiling. The answer is yes. A seller may sell delivered any point at the ceiling at that point, if the seller prepays the freight to that point. A prepaid freight bill procured and paid for by the seller must accompany the shipment.

*Applicability of Sec. 10 (m).* Sec. 10 (m), which provides that: "the maximum price for the sale or delivery of any corn . . . shall not exceed the maximum price . . . at the point at which shipment . . . originates," applies only to sales in Area B and Areas I through XI, as defined in Appendix A, entitled "Areas of Distribution."

*Sales to a farmer.* Sales by a producer of yellow corn to another "farmer," Sec. 5 (a), refers to sales to any producer of livestock or feeder of livestock.

Millers and blenders of enriched flour will be permitted an additional 7c per 100 lbs. over the 10c allowed above the maximum prices.

## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Oct. 14. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n and Iowa Feed Institute, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Nov. 17, 18. Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n., Texas Hotel, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Nov. 29. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.

## Restriction on Purchase of Soybeans

The soybean order, C.C.C. Order No. 6, is designed to promote the orderly marketing of soybeans. It prohibits any manufacturer or seed dealer from purchasing or accepting delivery of soybeans of the 1943 crop in a quantity greater than his manufacturing or sales requirements for the period ending Oct. 10, 1944.

As a means of preventing the purchase and holding of soybeans for speculative purposes, Order No. 6 prohibits any country shipper from having on hand at any time after Mar. 31, 1944, a quantity of soybeans in excess of that which he has contracted to sell to processors, manufacturers, seed dealers, or C.C.C., plus the quantity of soybeans purchased by him during the immediately preceding 30 days or 2,000 bus. of soybeans, whichever is the greater. It also prohibits other persons from acquiring soybeans in excess of the quantity required to fill orders from processors, manufacturers, seed dealers or C.C.C., or to meet planting requirements.

It prohibits any person from purchasing or accepting delivery of soybeans, in whole or ground form, for use as, or manufacture into, feed or fertilizer.

## Corn to Industrial Users

Local elevators in Area A purchasing corn under the program guaranteeing any advance before Oct. 31 if prices are increased before Nov. 30 must sell directly or indirectly at least 80% of such corn to the following industrial users:

American Maize Products, Anheuser-Busch, Inc., The Clinton Co., Corn Products Refining Co. (At Chicago, Pekin and Kansas City), Hubinger Co., National Starch Products, Penick & Ford, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., General Foods Corp., Union Starch & Refining Co., C. A. Krause Milling Co., Evans Milling Co., Decatur Milling Co., Miner Hillard Milling Co., Illinois Cereal Mills, Kellogg Co. (Omaha), Patent Cereal Co., Commercial Solvents Co.

## Parity and Farm Prices

### PARITY

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15..	139.7	101.4	63	113.8	97.8	152
Feb. 15..	141.4	102.7	63.8	115.2	99	154
Mar. 15..	142.3	103.4	64.2	115.9	99.7	155
Apr. 15..	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.8	100.3	156
May 15..	144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	156.0
June 15..	145.0	105.0	65.4	118.0	102.0	157.0
July 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	158.0
Aug. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Sept. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0

### FARM PRICES

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15..	117.5	88	52.5	61.3	68.3	159
Feb. 15..	119.5	90.4	55.5	64.1	70.7	160
Mar. 15..	122.7	94.8	58.4	68.9	74.8	165
Apr. 15..	122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167
May 15..	122.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0
June 15..	124.0	106.0	64.8	79.7	83.9	173.0
July 15..	126.0	108.0	65.6	90.9	82.0	170.0
Aug. 15..	127.0	109.0	65.2	88.4	82.9	168.0
Sept. 15..	130.0	109.0	69.6	94.3	96.5	169.0

## C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

**BARLEY**, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.

**SORGHUMS**, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.

**FLAXSEED** at Minneapolis \$2.85 for No. 1.

**CORN**, average 84c per bushel.

**WHEAT**, average \$1.23 per bushel on farm.

**SOYBEANS**, \$1.80 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow of 1943 crop.

**RYE**, for No. 2 or better, 75c on farm, 68c in warehouse, no farm storage payment.



E. H. Mirick, Elected President Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce

# National Ass'n Discusses Pressing Problems

Government regulations and competition by government and government subsidized agencies were the subjects given most attention at the streamlined 47th annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n held in Hotel Statler, St. Louis, Sept. 26-27.

The quest for a clearer understanding of the rules and regulations now governing their business brought out over 250 grain and feed dealers from all sections of the country.

Sunday was given over to visiting, registration and meetings of the different committees of the ass'n. The annual dinner of the directors was held Sunday evening with a full attendance.

## Monday Morning Session

RAY B. BOWDEN, Exec. Vice-Pres., called this first business session to order, with a few remarks relative to the meeting. In presenting W. J. Krings, sec'y, St. Louis Merchants Exchange, he paid glowing tribute to that market, the home of the Nat'l Ass'n.

MR. KRINGS extended a cordial welcome to the visitors and recounted the growth and development of the St. Louis market.

SAM L. RICE, Metamora, O., this ass'n's third war time president, was accorded loud applause when presented by Mr. Bowden, who unstintingly praised his splendid work in the interests of the grain and feed trade and the Nat'l Ass'n. The address of Pres. Rice is published elsewhere in this number.

## FEED PANEL DISCUSSION

Handlers of feed faced with the difficult problem of supplying feed for an increased livestock and poultry population from an ever decreasing feed supply were afforded little hope of improvement in the situation in this round table discussion. However, it brought forward many opinions which give a clear picture of the seriousness of the feed situation.

E. C. DREYER, St. Louis, presided, and in opening the discussion briefly outlined some of the problems confronting handlers of feed, stating that the men on the panel represented all phases of the feed business. The panel consisted of: Atherton Bean, OPA, Washington; Frank E. Boling, Chicago, Feed Industry Council; E. F. LaBudde, Milwaukee, chairman Nat'l Feed Jobbers Committee; David K. Steenbergh, Milwaukee, chairman, Nat'l Retail Feed Committee and sec'y Central Retail Feed Ass'n; Emory Coker, Atlanta, Ga., representing Southern feed interests; Max F. Cohn, Buffalo, representing Eastern feed interests; W. D. Flemming, Minneapolis, sec'y to N. W. Retail Feed Ass'n.

MR. BEAN reserved his comments until discussion from the floor started. At this point he did remark on what his office is doing and the endeavor it is making to solve the problems confronting the feed industry.

MR. BOLING estimated that feed supplies are 15% below those of the current year, per animal unit, with feed wheat sales being reduced and nothing little done to relieve the situation. He stated: Control is all the hands of the government, therefore, relief must come from the government. If we are unable to get relief, there is nothing left for us to do but appeal to Congress.

MR. LABUDDE told briefly of the work of his committee and of its program.

MR. STEENBERGH reported that his committee had in the past year been successful in increasing OPA retail margins on mixed feed and corn. That it also participated in the protein conservation program of the Feed Industry Council, and was active in the discussion of priorities and allotments of oil meals. He stated that during the coming year it is intended to reorganize and strengthen the committee thru the foundation of regional divisions, and an executive committee made up of the heads of the several divisions. With respect to the OPA,

Mr. Steenbergh urged simplification of orders, replacement of March ceilings by special orders, readjustment of ceiling prices for all feed on the basis of feeding values and some provisions for the elimination of several ceilings covering the same feed available from any one feed store at any one time.

MR. COCKE: Regulations cannot alter the fact that the fittest will survive; that men will want to do that which gives him greatest benefits. If the cotton producer can make an additional profit by requiring the oil mill to sell him the meal manufactured from his seed, then feeding that meal, that's what he will do, and that's what he is doing. Shipments of meal away from the cotton producing territory are the smallest on record. Thus it means little to you in the more northern states to tell you that there should be 1,388,948 tons of cottonseed meal available from this crop. What you want to know is how much will be shipped into your territory. There will not be much unless the forthcoming set-aside regulations will release some. In 1940-41 season, 668,127 tons out of 2,078,000 tons were shipped out of the south; in 1941-42 695,941 tons out of 2,005,000 tons were shipped out. The present crop is estimated to be 1,400,757 tons compared with 1,105,457 tons last year, no peanut meal was shipped to your section last year, except by government direction, none will be shipped this year.

Considering the four oil meals, the animal proteins, and also the miscellaneous proteins, and expressing the total protein available in oil meal, equivalents, there should be this season 10,700,000 tons compared with 10,487,000 tons last year and 9,002,000 in 1941; and a 1937-41 average of 8,151,000 tons. The grain consuming animal units have increased so that the supply per animal unit is estimated at 134 pounds this year as compared with 146 last year, 143 in 1941 and a 1937-41 average of 140 pounds.

The feed dealers and manufacturers of our section are having the same troubles as you, too many mouths to feed. The South Atlantic and South Central states have this year 147,849,000 pullets and chicks compared with 120,035,000 in 1942. For our corn, especially yellow, we are dependent upon the corn belt, you know the hog and corn farmer has not been selling his corn.

While the feed problems in our section may not be exactly the same as yours, they are equally as acute. But you, we, and those in every section do have other problems, which are exactly the same, requiring the same fundamental common knowledge. One is our problem of how to explain to all the feeders and farmers the regulation affecting them and imbue them with an enthusiasm to patriotically observe them. Another is our attitudes toward, and how we can work with, the fellows in Washington, making and enforcing the regulations which have been deemed necessary for the war effort.

MR. COHN: The feed situation in our section is serious. People who fully realize the condition fear for what will happen next February and March. Shutting off of imports added to our difficulty. We are getting some grain from Canada, not as much as we want nor as much as they say we are getting.

MR. FLEMMING discussed local batch mixers saying in part: There are today in the neighborhood of 6,000 local batch mixers scattered thruout the country, however, they are mainly concentrated in the middle west where grain is produced in surplus volume. This local batch mixer has become an important part of the industry. In 1920 in Minnesota there were 327 firms making feed and they had 1,216 brands registered. In 1941 there were at least 1,125 firms manufacturing 10,000 brands of feed. In Minnesota in 1920 70% of the feed was manufactured in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. Now the manufacturing ratio has almost

swung around, and the major portion of the feed is made by the country dealer. Batch mixers are faced with both the difficulties of the retail and the wholesale manufacturing trade. They, too, are faced with manpower shortages, rapidly deteriorating machinery, but most of all with a shortage of supplies. This shortage is particularly true in the supply of proteins. Take soybeans for example: some of the larger firms have bought processing plants and turned them to their own use; some crushers have found it more profitable to sell soybean meal as a mixed feed rather than as an ingredient; bartering raw beans for soybean meal and activities of governmental agencies have disrupted further an already disorganized market.

MR. DREYER: The \$1.00 per ton premium allowed mills to the truck trade has a tendency to divert millfeed to truckers with quite an exorbitant profit. Starch and gluten manufacturers are trading gluten feed for corn, this is causing quite a dislocation in supplies. If the \$1.00 per ton to the truck trade is done away with it will greatly improve the situation.

MR. BEAN: I favor simplicity, but it is not simplicity that is wanted, they want complexity to patch up some particular situation. I would like to get rid of the March ceiling regulations. In our office we are suffering from the manpower situation, and we have made every effort to induce men from the feed industry to come to Washington and assist us, but for numerous and varied reasons they have declined. The corn-hog ratio is not bad although many think it is way out of balance. The average the last three months in the North Central states was 13.5, for the whole country 12.5 against the twenty year average of 12.5. The situation will be relieved if feeders will take into consideration that for every ten pounds added to hogs over the 230 pounds, consumes over the country 100,000,000 bus. of corn. It is not difficult to realize what an enormous factor this would be in the conservation of feed, and still meet the needs of the packers. Adjustments are being made



J. L. Welsh, Omaha, Nebr., President-Elect National Ass'n

and will continue to be made and if we keep scrambling along we will pull through.

CARL G. ORSINGER, Waterloo, Ia., read correspondence between an Iowa dealer and a Minneapolis mill concerning millfeed. The Iowa dealer found it difficult to get millfeed because of his location, the Minneapolis mill replying that it was only natural for them to sell where a higher price could be obtained, agreeing it left the dealer in a difficult position.

MR. BEAN: The only relief I can see for this situation is to equalize on Chicago. This would aid a little but not much.

A. C. KOCH, Breese, Ill.: I do not see where the dealer is getting any advantage by buying millfeed in truck lots. It costs more.

MR. BEAN, LCL shipments do cost more than carlots. A man with five carloads of millfeed can sell it with one telephone call and one telegram. There are many places he can sell it.

FRANK K. DANIELS, Binghamton, N. Y.: It would be unfair to sell five cars of millfeed to one man. There should be wider distribution. Our big headache is distribution. We allot feed to our dealers according to their needs and former purchases. We ship LCL lots to three, four or five dealers in the same geographical location in the same car. Larger buyers will send a truck thirty to fifty miles to a mill for a load of feed.

MR. BEAN: Use the regulations with discretion, use common sense. Proper allocation of supplies by you will bring relief. This is an industry problem.

MR. COHN: We will have dislocation as long as we have the job of feeding more animals than we have feed to sustain.

W. D. SPRINGER, Indianapolis: The large jobber is the distributor to the small dealer, the small dealer relies on him for feed, and as he has such an important place in the industry he should be given more consideration. He is now practically out of business.

MR. DREYER: Restrict mills down to a point where they cannot sell more feed to a customer than that customer averaged before the emergency.

W. G. CATRON, Alton, Ill.: I do not agree with the statement that the dollar differential in favor of trucker and mixed car type of business is responsible for the heavier volume in this type and therefore should be eliminated in order to put feeds back into carlot channels in larger volume. We do not believe the dollar differential, in itself, is responsible for diverting a very substantial amount of millfeed away from carlot jobbers. For many years there has been a recognized mark-up by mills on both mixed car and truck lot business over straight carloads and this has been occasioned by the necessity for additional handling charges on the former type of business as experienced by most

mills. This handling charge undoubtedly varies in different plant set up, however, it is usually there in some degree, and it is a legitimate expense of the business. Another reason for lower carlot volume is that both trucker and mixed car shipments are vitally important to most mills in that mixed cars represent both flour and feed sales, and generally a great percentage of the truck trade also handle small amounts of family flour. Rather than the dollar differential being the important factor, we feel that the tremendous demand on the mills from their mixed feed and flour customers has been the underlying reason for any lack of volume in carlot offerings. This is a type of business long promoted and sought after by most mills and naturally is going to receive favorable consideration under present conditions.

### Monday Afternoon Session

This session, devoted to a panel discussion of Problems of the Grain Industry was opened by Pres. Rice. The panel was made up of J. F. Leahy, Kansas City, chairman National Grain Trade Council; H. M. Stratton, Milwaukee, pres. Terminal Elevator Ass'n; Frank C. Bell, Omaha, pres. Federation of Cash Grain Commission Merchants Ass'ns; Earl M. Combs, Chicago, pres. Cash Grain Ass'n of Chicago and S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia. chairman National Country Elevator Committee.

MR. LEAHY gave a talk which will long be remembered as a clear and definite statement of the many problems confronting those engaged in the handling of grain. In closing his survey he said, "Government itself, through agencies of its own creation, is setting up competition and favoritism which are completely foreign to our conception of the philosophy of government, and because the remedy for this still is within the sphere of Congress, we have the right to bring to the attention of Congress this maladministration." Mr. Leahy's address is published elsewhere in this number.

MR. STRATTON: Terminal elevators have suffered as much as other branches of the industry. Very few terminal elevators can operate on storage alone, they require a merchandising business to keep them operating at a profit. We have endeavored to cooperate with government agencies in every way. We have not been as aggressive as we should. We want to cooperate with other branches of the industry, as what affects one branch affects all branches.

MR. BELL: Our end of the business is so closely dovetailed with other segments of the industry that we are all affected by the rules and regulations of the others. We, the commission merchants, have offered our services to CCC at what we believe would effect a saving in cost, but the handling of CCC grain is largely directed around the commission merchant. The CCC is making use of the service which was

created by the commission merchant without paying for it. We find it very difficult to compete with the government and government sponsored agencies. Unfavorable regulations are forcing business into new channels. The direct selling and distribution of grain by government agencies is unfair competition. It should be placed on the same basis as private industry.

MR. COMBS in expressing his views on grain trade problems, said: We have suffered, not only from damming up and diverting the normal flow of grain, but we have suffered, and especially, from the confusion which has arisen from the various conflicting rulings and interpretations to which we have tried, time after time, to adjust ourselves. Mr. Combs' complete address is published elsewhere in this number.

MR. WILDER: The country elevator hasn't much reason for existence except that it is rendering a service to the producer. The country elevator accepts grain from the producer when it is offered, whether it's a 48 hour week, night or day. It finds the best market for the grain, and this is not necessarily brought about by competition. With government regulation he doesn't have much choice of a market. The country elevator must receive many different grades of grain and maintain them until delivery, and not having the proper or adequate facilities for segregating these different grades causes the operator his greatest headache. If the problems of the other branches of the trade are corrected it will affect the country elevator.

JOHN E. TRIPP, Associated Director Grain Division OPA, Washington, was presented and expressed his pleasure for the opportunity of being present.

A. S. MACDONALD, Boston, Mass.: The need for corn is acute. Can you see any hope of solving this problem of corn supply? Snow will fly soon, and something must be done to feed the animals.

MR. LEAHY: We never become discouraged to the point of distraction. If we were easily discouraged we would not be in the grain business. Farmers have produced a sizeable corn crop. You have a disparity between the price of corn and the price of hogs. This should have been solved Jan. 11, 1943. There is no reason for the \$1.00 basis Chicago. At that time hogs were selling at a high level. In fact you have a price level extending beyond 1944. I have just returned from Washington and I see little hope of a change.

A. L. STANCHFIELD, Minneapolis: Is there any likelihood that a ceiling will be placed on barley and oats?

MR. LEAHY: They are talking in Washington about such a ceiling. The chief difficulty in the placing of this ceiling is the price of barley in two sections, Wisconsin and the West Coast. The price of oats is at the highest level in 25 years. While OPA is not anxious to place it, I

### Presidents and Secretaries of Affiliated State Associations



Standing, left to right: Elton Kile, Kileville, O.; Ray B. Bowden, St. Louis, Mo.; Robt. Cargill, Minneapolis, Minn.; Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, Ind.; Guy C. Goode, Centerville, Mo.; E. R. Humphrey, Enid, Okla.; J. F. McElligott, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. F. Moyer, Dodge City, Kan.; W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, Ill.; J. H. Patten, Glencoe, Minn.; A. W. Carpenter, Sherburne, N. Y.; Freeman Bradford, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. E. Donovan, Albert Lea, Minn.; Earl Benjamin, New York, N. Y.; Carl Orsinger, Waterloo, Ia.

Seated, left to right: R. H. Brundige, Kingston, O.; John H. Lee, West Liberty, O.; Graddon Swanson, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Cummings, Columbus, O.; A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville, Mo.; W. D. Flemming, Minneapolis, Minn.; Louis E. Thompson, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Phil Runion, Lincoln, Neb.; Mark Thornburg, Des Moines, Ia.

would expect a ceiling under present conditions. The value of sorghums was raised time and time again. The market has fluctuated very rapidly.

A. H. MEINERSHAGEN, Higginsville, Mo.: Do you think there will be a good market for corn at the present ceiling?

MR. WILDER: I do not believe there is a very large supply of old corn to market. Farmers are holding the old corn until the new crop is safe from frost. Iowa will have a crop about half of last year, our state is in just about the same position on protein feeds as other states.

WALTER MOORE, Covington, Ind.: I sell corn to a feeder who feeds hogs from 120-130 pounds up to 230 pounds, and he has told me he weighs his corn and gets \$1.80 for it—in hogs. The hogs are pastured, fed corn and water, without supplement. This clearly shows there is too much of a spread between the price of corn and hogs.

D. K. WEBSTER, JR., Lawrence, Mass.: This corn problem is serious. Nine out of ten men who know say, the only solution to the situation is to take the ceiling off of corn. What is the objection to removing the ceiling on corn?

MR. MACDONALD: How does it hold the line if distributors cannot get corn while barley and oats go up? No one cares if he has to pay one-half to a cent more for corn if he can get it.

MR. WILDER: A year or more ago in addition to a bumper crop of corn we had a reserve. We have been feeding a greater number of cattle, hogs and poultry, and of course this reduces the supply. Many Iowa feeders have had to run off their cattle.

GEO. E. BOOTH, Chicago: One of the first things that came up was that a ceiling would mean a frozen market.

MR. WILDER: There is a difference between a ceiling price and a frozen market. Ceiling price is definite without any hope of a change.

MR. BOOTH: With the feeding value where it is, no farmer will agree the ceiling was high enough. It is self-evident that when the ceiling price was placed on corn it was high enough.

The problems of the grain trade remain, but all had the opportunity of listening to the opinions of leaders in the trade, and when Pres. Rice gave the close of this panel discussion one of the largest audiences ever present at the closing session of the annual convention remained in their seats for the business session which followed.

### Business Session

EXEC. VICE-PRES. BOWDEN presented the following amendments to the Constitution, which were adopted:

"That section 17 of the Constitution be, and hereby is, amended to read as follows: The elected officers of this association shall consist of a President, a First vice-president; a Second vice-president; a Third vice-president, not more than 45 nor less than 30 Directors other than directors nominated by affiliated associations."

"That section 18 of the Constitution be amended, and hereby is amended, to read as follows: Each affiliated association, for 21 or more of whose member's affiliated membership dues have been paid for the year, shall be entitled to nominate one director, all such directors to be in addition to the number of directors provided for in section 17 above.

"That the members of this National Association do hereby waive the notice of 30 days required for changes in the Constitution, and by unanimous vote do hereby direct the incoming Board to put these amendments into effect at once."

### NOMINATIONS

MR. WILDER for the Nominating Committee, presented the following: President, J. L. Welsh, Omaha; First Vice-Pres. H. H. Green, Pattonsburg, Mo.; 2d Vice-Pres. Chas. G. Robinson, Memphis, Tenn.; 3d Vice-Pres. A. F. Hopkins, Boston, Mass. Directors: Ed. Humphreys,

Enid, Okla.; Guy Goode, Centerville, Mo.; Rob't. Brundige, Kingston, Ohio; A. W. Carpenter, Sherburne, N. Y.; Lionel True, Springfield, N. Y.; Ray Ayers, Slaton, Tex.; L. H. Patten, Glencoe, Minn.; W. D. Springer, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. E. Watkins, Cleveland, O.; B. J. O'Dowd, Kansas City, Mo.; B. O. Holmquist, Omaha, Neb.; G. A. Pritchard, Fortville, Ind.; John McCaull, Minneapolis, Minn.; R. F. Houlton, Denver, Colo.; F. E. Devendorf, Los Angeles, Cal.; Rees Dickson, Louisville, Ky.; A. C. Koch, Breese, Ill.; R. B. Pow, Port Arthur, Canada; Joe S. Morris, Amarillo, Tex.; R. C. Booth, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Rob't. Cargill, Minneapolis, Minn.; Leo D. Cline, Saginaw, Mich.; W. L. Drake, Humboldt, Kan.; Paul Gebert, Monroe, Wis.; E. C. Dreyer, St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Fox, New Orleans, La.; C. F. Morris, Charlotte, N. C.; R. F. Cunningham, New York, N. Y.; Fred J. Faber, Philadelphia, Pa.; LeRoy Godfrey, Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Evans, Decatur, Ill.

Fifteen directors elected last year, hold over until the meeting of 1944. All the above were unanimously elected.

JOHN HEDELUND, Omaha, chairman, Committee on Trade Rules: In response to requests from members of the Association for a statement as to the general understanding and policy of the Association in regards to the payment of drafts, offers the following amendment to the present trade rules:

RULE 16, change the title to read: "Invoice and Draft." No change in the part of the rule now existing with reference to invoices. Add new paragraph as follows: "Unless otherwise agreed when a contract is made, it shall be understood that drafts are subject to payment immediately on presentation to the buyer or his designated agent." The amendment was unanimously adopted.

The newly elected Executive Committee is: F. E. Watkins, chairman; S. L. Rice; H. H.

Green; J. L. Welsh; J. H. Caldwell, R. C. Booth and Ray B. Bowden.

PRES.-ELECT WELSH took the chair and after expressing his appreciation for the honor bestowed on him said: The Association is being handed over to me in excellent condition. I would be greatly embarrassed if I didn't know that I could count on the advice and counsel of Sam Rice, Ray Bowden and the others who have given so much to the development and success of the Association.

EX-PRES. RICE: I cannot find words to express my complete appreciation for the assistance given me by the officers and members of the Association. Any success which has been achieved in my two years as president is due to their untiring efforts. During these two years it was my great privilege to work with your new president, Mr. Welsh; he is a high type gentleman and I know he will have a successful administration.

As a parting word I want to ask that each of you pray for an early peace, that our boys scattered in all corners of the earth may be returned to us.

Adjourned *sine die*.

### Notes from St. Louis

Jack McCann, Grain Dealers Nat'l Mutual Fire Ins. Co., held up the end for the fire risk underwriters.

Vic Reid, Hart-Carter Co., made sure that all knew their geography, as he passed out a pocket size world Atlas.

The Oyster Shell Co. was represented by the Pilot Brand Trio, Gus Ackerman, Bill Westerman and Bob Crawford, and the inevitable cigars were distributed.

Ralph M. Field, pres. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, was on hand visiting acquaintances.

The members of the St. Louis Merchant Exchange were hosts at a cocktail party following

### Snapshots at St. Louis Convention



Top left to right: Earl M. Combs, Chicago; H. M. Stratton, Milwaukee; George Kublin, Kansas City; E. E. Allison, Indianapolis; R. H. Brundige, Kingston, O.; Middle row: Robert Cargill, Minneapolis; S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Atherton Bean, Washington, D. C.; R. F. Cunningham, New York; J. E. Tripp, Washington, D. C. Bottom row: O. S. Schwarz, St. Louis; Delos James, Washington, D. C.; P. C. Knowlton and Ward A. Brown, St. Louis. Photos by National Ass'n.

the last business session. It proved a huge success thanks to the efforts of Sec'y Krings.

Omaha has now supplied three presidents of the Nat'l Ass'n, and John Hedelund called attention to the fact that Mr. Welsh is the second member of an Omaha firm—Butler-Welsh Grain Co., to be elected to this office. He was preceded earlier by U. S. Senator Hugh A. Butler.

Roger P. Annan, sec'y of the National Ass'n was a busy man. His many courtesies to the visitors will long be remembered.

### In Attendance

Altho no registration fee was collected and no entertainment, other than the Merchant's Exchange cocktail party, provided, 209 registered. About 51 neglected to register. No badges were obtainable.

KANSAS CITY: Barney O'Dowd, Moore Seaver Grain Co.; F. A. Theis, Simonds-Shields-Theis; R. J. Anderson, G. A. Aylesworth, J. F. Leahy, T. G. Stephenson, R. D. Nathan, B. E. Orr, Jerry Parks.

MEMPHIS: B. T. Ballew; J. B. Brode, E. L. Burgen, R. W. Farmer, W. A. Hall, L. G. Hill, J. E. Jappe, H. L. McGeorge, C. G. Robinson, W. R. Smith-Vaniz, A. A. Williams, Grider Wiggs, E. C. Harriss.

INDIANAPOLIS: E. E. Allison, Steinhart Grain Co.; G. A. Pritchard, W. D. Springer, Freeman Bradford, Sec'y Board of Trade.

OMAHA: F. C. Bell, Bell Trimble Grain Co.; J. S. Hedelund, United Grain Co.; B. O. Holmquist, Holmquist Elevator Co.; J. A. Linderholm, Crowell Elevator Co.; F. A. Taylor, Taylor Grain Co.; H. O. Wandel, Midwest Grain Co.; J. L. Welsh, Butler-Welsh Grain Co.; Harold Waller, Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.

CHICAGO: Geo. E. Booth, Lamson Bros. & Co.; E. M. Combs, L. D. Godfrey, A. F. Lindley, W. H. McDonald, K. B. Pierce, S. J. Trelstad, M. L. Vehon, P. R. O'Brien, pres. Chicago Board of Trade.

MINNEAPOLIS: E. J. Grimes, L. L. Crosby, and Julius Hendel, Cargill, Inc.; J. M. Chilton, Wayne Fish, R. E. Jones, J. D. McCaull, L. J. Carlin, G. W. Smith, A. L. Stanchfield, W. S. Thompson, M. R. Walsh, R. G. Cargill, Jr.

NEW JERSEY: L. E. Thompson, Glen Ridge.

ILLINOIS: A. W. Abraham, and R. E. Lungstras, E. St. Louis; W. G. Catron, Alton; E. B. Evans, H. W. Glessner, H. J. Kapp and H. T. Morris, Decatur; Zeno Hook, Cairo; J. W. Huegly, Nashville; A. C. Koch, Breese; Edward Palmen, Springfield; N. R. Peine, Minier; W. V. Simmons, Quincy; B. E. Wrigley, Geo. W. Cole Grain Co., Peoria; T. E. Decker, Brocton.

INDIANA: T. C. Crabbs, Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co. and H. L. Gray, Crawfordsville; H. C. Altmansberger and E. J. Heseman, Evansville; P. E. Goodrich, Winchester; W. M. Moore, Covington; Leland Moore, Newport.

KENTUCKY: T. E. Aubrey and F. G. Rankin, Louisville; W. M. O'Bryan and W. J. Simpson, Owensboro.

NEW YORK: Max F. Cohn, Sunset Feed & Grain Corp., and C. B. Weydman, Buffalo; Moses Cohen and R. F. Cunningham, New York City; Robert Gray, Springville; E. C. Kessler, J. L. Anderson and K. W. Bailey, Jamestown; F. C. Daniels, Binghamton.

IOWA: W. C. Berger, Des Moines; L. B. Darling, Cleghorn; C. G. Orsinger, Waterloo; Steve Wilder, Cedar Rapids; E. J. Guinane, Sioux City; C. F. Hayes, Mt. Pleasant.

OHIO: F. E. Watkins, Cleveland; Syl Fisher, Cincinnati; R. G. Brundige, Kingston; Fred Duncan, Metamora; H. E. Frederick, Marysville; O. P. Hall, Union City; Elton Kile, Kileville.

MISSOURI: W. W. Pollock, Mexico; Dwight Dannen and W. S. Geiger, St. Joseph; Guy Goode, Centerview; Henry and Donald

Green, Pattonsburg; Rex Hedrick, Buckner; G. A. Klingenberg, Concordia; J. A. Lee, West Liberty; A. J. Mann, Clinton; F. M. Sheppard, Louisiana; T. B. Morton, Gr. Whse. Commissioner, Jefferson City.

KANSAS: F. A. Derby and L. E. Howard, Topeka; O. S. Dowse, Salina; W. L. Drake, Humboldt.

MINNESOTA: R. G. Sims and W. R. McCarthy, Duluth; J. E. Donovan, Albert Lea; L. H. Patten, Glencoe; C. H. St. John, Worthington.

WISCONSIN: W. C. Holstein, Mohr-Holstein Commission Co., H. M. Stratton and J. W. Jouno, Stratton Grain Co., Edward LaBudde, LaBudde Feed & Grain Co., Milwaukee; G. A. Wassenaar, Madison; Paul Gebert, Merrill.

TENNESSEE: F. E. Gillette, Nashville; J. W. Jefferson, Union City; E. T. Robertson, Knoxville.

OTHER STATES: Emory Cocke, Atlanta, Ga.; F. E. Devendorf, Los Angeles, Calif.; E. J. Faber, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. F. Hopkins and A. S. MacDonald, Boston, Mass.; D. K. Webster, Jr., Lawrence, Mass.; E. R. Houlton, Denver, Colo.; M. A. Long, Baltimore, Md.; Clemment Madison, Waco, Tex.; C. F. Morriss, Charlotte, N. C.; F. B. Philbrick, Brattleboro, Vt.; V. M. Green, Washington, D. C.; J. B. Riley, Earle, Ark.; H. F. Schell, Lancaster, Pa.; P. H. Fuer and W. B. Fox, New Orleans, La.; Earl Benjamin, Seattle, Wash.; Ray C. Ayers, Slaton, Tex.

### Higher Wheat Prices Expected

Higher wheat prices appear probable during October.

The movement of wheat to market has decreased sharply and there is little indication that it will increase except at higher prices. Holding of wheat by producers has been encouraged by unfavorable seeding conditions, less need than usual for cash, advantages to be gained by deferring income until the calendar year of 1944, and the bullish price outlook arising from the war situation.

Forces on the demand side also are bullish price factors. Disappearance of wheat during the 1943 crop season may exceed by nearly 400 million bushels the quantity produced this year (835 millions). Flour needed for relief distribution in Europe may greatly exceed recent estimates for this purpose. It appears that the quantity of wheat used for feeding purposes will be limited only by transportation facilities and the quantity of wheat which the Commodity Credit Corporation is able to purchase.—Kansas State College of Agriculture.

### Protein Content at Kansas City

Average protein of 913 cars of wheat tested during September by the Kansas City office of Kansas inspection department was 13.14 per cent and 958 cars tested by Missouri averaged 12.95 per cent. The total of 1,871 cars tested by both departments showed an average of 13.05 per cent protein, compared with 12.93 per cent on 3,489 cars in September, 1942.

For the crop year to date, July thru September, the Kansas department reports an average of 13.74 per cent on 14,892 cars tested, against 13.07 per cent on 13,047 cars in the same months a year ago, while the Missouri department averaged 12.86 per cent on 13,510 cars in the three months of the crop year, compared with 12.78 per cent on 6,842 cars a year ago.

A market average of 12.97 per cent protein is shown on the total inspections at Kansas City so far for the crop year of 28,402 cars, compared with 12.97 per cent on 19,889 cars in the corresponding three months of the preceding crop year.

### The State Secretaries Conference

Each year the secretaries of the local organizations affiliated with the National Ass'n gather for an exchange of ideas, and the discussion of subjects pertinent to their office. That these annual gatherings have proved profitable is best shown by the increased membership in the associations and the larger attendance at all meetings.

This year's Conference held Sep. 26 was well attended and under the chairmanship of W. W. Cummings, sec'y Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Columbus, O., presented a well rounded program. The following subjects were discussed: How OPA Orders Affect Retail Dealers and Batch Mixers; Subsidized Feed Competition; War Manpower Problems; The Protein Feed Situation; The Uniform Grain Storage Agreement; Merchandising Grain Under WFA, CCC, OPA Orders; Subsidized Grain Competition; Publications and Publicity; Membership Campaigns; Dues and Budgets; Conventions and Meetings; Regional Associations Ahead.

The Secretaries first held a breakfast meeting and were scheduled for an afternoon meeting, but the ball game interfered, the last session being postponed until Sunday night and followed an informal dinner.

Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, was elected chairman of the Conference for the ensuing year.

Other secretaries present were: Austin W. Carpenter, Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Sherburn, N. Y.; Dean M. Clark, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Chicago; W. E. Culbertson, Ill. Grain Dealers Ass'n, Delavan, Ill.; W. D. Flemming, N. W. Retail Feed Ass'n, Minneapolis Minn.; J. F. Moyer, Kansas Grain, Seed & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Dodge City, Kans.; Phil Runion, Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Lincoln, Neb.; Mark Thornburg, Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.; E. R. Humphrey, Okla. Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Enid, Okla.; A. H. Meinershagen, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, Higginsville, Mo. and J. F. McElligott, N. W. Country Elevator Ass'n, Minneapolis.

The Millers National Federation committee on flour ceiling problems will meet soon to canvass the possibilities of relief from the tightening squeeze between the low price of flour and the high price of wheat.

Trial of the Millers National Federation and 16 milling companies under the anti-trust law has been postponed from Nov. 15 to Jan. 10, 1944, before Justice Sullivan in the district court of Northern Illinois.



Executive Vice President Ray B. Bowden, St. Louis

# Annual Review of the Grain Trade

From the address of S. L. Rice, President of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn., at its 47th Annual Convention

Under conditions of peace time this annual review of the association would be a simple and pleasant responsibility, but today, the brutal fact of war tugs at every emotion and any statement that begins as a factual report will, inevitably before its close, take on the color of the speaker's subconscious concerns. It is not a simple matter to recite clearly the imagined horrors of business woes at home, when your heart is listening, as to the ticking of a clock, the names being typed on the casualty lists. In speaking our piece in a meeting like this, at a time like this, we can only feel ourselves to be Lilliputian actors standing before the huge backdrop of war.

The two years since our Toledo meeting has been but a dash on the dial of time but from the standpoint of human event happenings it has been ages. Boundaries of nations have changed in a few hours. Edicts from Government agencies changes the plans of agriculture and industry over night, so my little piece must be said before it is too late.

Frequently I hear someone in the trade talk about what the soldiers will have to say when they return; that they will do this about labor abuses, and that about political quackery, and another thing about social inefficiencies. Most of this is purely assumption. None of us know how long this war will last; how many men will have passed through the trial of battle; how many parents will be grieving for lost sons; how much of our economic wealth will have been spent past all recovery; or how deep in despair, or how high in hope, may be the thesis of the peace treaty. All are conjectures, and until they become known factors, it is idle to claim that the soldiers are coming home with united faith in private business, or that they even will be united in their abhorrence of political blundering at home. But there are some safe conjectures, safe because they seem to represent a clear line of thinking of our whole people for many decades.

FIRST, it seems fair to assume that our whole people, returning soldiers included, will distrust any highly centralized government. The ideas of national socialism and fascism generated this most terrible of wars. Somebody's son lost his life in battle against the superstate of Hitler or Mussolini. We are not easily going to accept the same kind of irresponsible individual government here at home, even, if it be sugar-coated with some sanctimonious new name and definition. We are learning to disregard individuals who consider themselves indispensable; we are slowly learning again the old lesson, that too much power in the hands of one man is disastrous. We are beginning to realize the truth in what one of our federal officials said a few weeks ago: that "no government bureau can ever hope to be as smart as Main Street."

A few years ago our ears were numb from the din of shouting about national planning and its virtues; the old doctrine of *laissez faire* economics was disproven; all now necessary was to let a committee of Ph.Ds from one class of one college draw the diagram for our political perfection and, presto! there it was in immaculate conception. Or so it sounded at that time. Then they tried to put their theory to practice, and we have been showered with a series of federal pronouncements, a list of price orders, a succession of bureau limitation orders, in and through all of which, runs a shrill note of hysteria.

So today the common people along Main Street, entirely receptive to the idea that some sort of limitation and control must protect them from the admitted menace of inflation, still chuckle at the government's interference, by questionnaire, into their neighbor's mode of life, but have different thoughts when their own

backs are swayed under the weight of questionnaires unlimited, orders primary, orders amending, orders revised, and orders amending revisions, and so on until patience collapses.

The best thing that could have happened to the idea of centralized government was what has happened; the people had heard so much about it; now they turned it loose so they could feel it, test its strength and fineness and weigh it on the scales of Main Street. Result: The folks in general seem to want to doubt that there is any such animal.

SECOND, it is fair to hold that our people, returning soldiers included, will not decide that any one trade is good or bad, without more facts than any one-sided bill of particulars from you or me. We think they will say that, given honest dealing and fair competition, business should be encouraged to produce and distribute always more, always at less cost; that government has the right to draw the rules and name the umpires, but has no right to take part in the competition itself directly, and no right to subsidize one or another of the players.

Government agencies today still are subsidizing players in what, hypocritically, they admit should be fair play; in our own field they are financing, and propagandizing openly for, cooperatives versus privately owned business. Government takes an ever-increasing portion of our earnings in taxes; they exempt from the same taxes the earnings of our cooperative competitors; government supports financially, by loans made openly for that purpose, the building of facilities by cooperatives that will, with their other peculiar government favors, compete against us. Government openly and lavishly pours, from the cornucopia of its huge supplies of impounded gain, a huge share of profitable business patronage to some cooperatives. These are not exaggerated and generalized statements; they are facts on the open records, and constitute a national scandal of unwarranted favoritism.

Do not let any critical enemy go unchallenged if he makes a statement that we, as private traders, are fighting cooperatives as such. We are not. It's the government's erroneous idea of justice to tax one group and give it to a competitor across the street. Men in our private trade are in business, and business must, I repeat MUST, develop those types of production and distribution which are, in the long run, most economical, most efficient. If the cooperative type of business, without financial or other favor, without advantage at the window of the tax gatherer, without special propagandists rushing back and forth across the land to plead for special treatment, at public expense, if then this cooperative business can beat private business on the neutral ground of simple equality, then private business will have lost the economic argument.

In the meantime, government must choose whether it is going to play the game itself, whether it is going to subsidize permanently one team in the contest, or whether it will retire to its traditional role as umpire; it can't continue to do all three, and it can't do the first two unAmerican things any longer without a challenge. Government agencies know this, and they seek to avoid, by specious explanation, the day of reckoning.

While we are getting tense about some of these government adventures into the field of national socialism, let us not overlook the fact that we are beginning to realize we could not produce goods to fight a war, with radicals and agitators producing goods by voice power. The names that made headlines over years in our central government by force of their leftist yearnings, have turned out not so valuable in

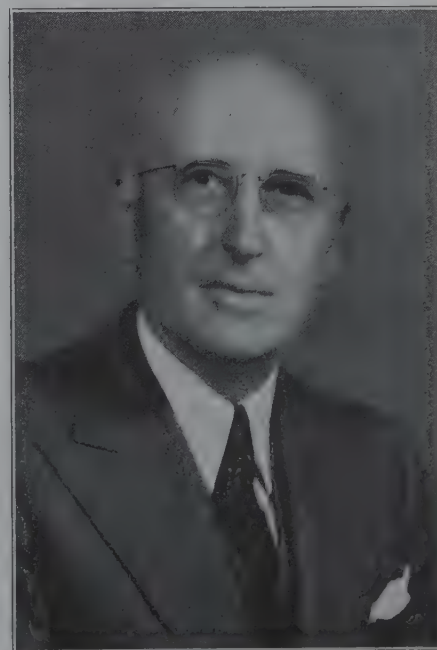
fighting all-out war. The very business men whom they derided, investigated and questioned, are the unsung heroes who, in the pinch, developed working plans, built factories, put men to the assembly lines and turned out the goods; unbelievable soon, unbelievably well; and let the politicians in power have the credit if they want it.

QUESTIONNAIRES: May I interject a personal observation on questionnaires. While the Congress has put a damper on the issuance of noseey impertinence, it still persists in its occasional malevolence if not in its volume. It is our personal observation that the questionnaire from government, can by various methods of use, tear down business faster than you know. The burden on manpower, the complexity of details that must be interpreted often by attorneys, the danger of understandable error, these all serve to keep business men concerned with other than the careful management of their business. A questionnaire can infer violations, it can infer or invite misunderstanding between employer and employee, it can pour into the hands of economic enemies in government figures to be interpreted and used, with whatever distortion, to harass and plague the field of trade from which the assistance was given.

OUR ASSOCIATION has had an interesting year, with twenty-seven affiliated associations comprising over four thousand members there has been an unusual opportunity to be of service, both to our Government and the entire grain and feed trade of this country. Being a national organization we must consider the needs of the New England states, those of the Pacific Coast, the sunny South has its problems and the great producing section known as the Middle West. All are served by your National Association.

Many of our activities are cleared through committees and you men in the country elevator business never can sufficiently thank those of our country elevator committee who have devoted so much time to your interests. It has been one of the most effective committees in the history of this association. That you have the most decent government contract available is largely due to the vigilance of these committee members who, at their own expense in money and time, have met many times this past year to urge favorable consideration by government of the problems of the country warehousemen.

Fine compliments already can be paid those comparatively new committees, the National



S. L. Rice, Metamora, Ohio

# Summary of Conditions in Grain Marketing

Address of J. F. LEAHY Before Annual Meeting of Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n

Feed Jobbers Committee and the National Retail Feed Committee, whose members have also been active in the service of their field. We extend these same compliments to cover our quietly functioning Arbitration Committee, and those other committees that with promptness and ability handle the questions put before them. Paid staff members can never take over the work done by these special committees; they are invaluable to the results desired by your organization.

I want to commend the loyalty of the staff in both our St. Louis and Washington offices, their cooperation and many courtesies will never be forgotten. The grain trade owes our Executive Vice-President, Ray Bowden, gratitude that cannot be expressed in words.

The trade journals are very important in the dissemination of information concerning our activities. They have been generous and co-operative in every way. On behalf of the entire grain and feed trade I express our appreciation.

Let us not overlook the part of commission merchants, the terminal and country warehousemen have played in the distribution of government feed wheat at this most critical period. They distributed it in an orderly manner eliminating all possible hoarding by feeders. The trade has cooperated with government to maintain price ceilings regardless of black markets which worked materially against both dealers and consumers.

After two years at the head of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, I am stepping down with a feeling of satisfaction; not satisfaction that my part is ended, but satisfaction that I have found so many men with high ideals of trade, so many who are citizens of America and respected leaders in their communities. In fact, I hope my own part in this national work is not ended; I hope to contribute my bit for many more years, in some capacity, for I am old enough to have learned that, any man gets from any group the desired rewards in proportion to his contribution. I will make my contributions as ever.

Now, my thanks and respects to all you members, and to the many personal friends who have contributed counsel and support in the past two years of my administration. They have been pleasant years; years worth having in any life. These two years have left me with what I hope is humility of spirit; a deeper understanding of the cross-forces of American economic life.

I have faith in our country and my fellowmen for our Republic was founded upon the theory that the average man will as a rule do the right thing, that in the long run the majority will decide for what is sane and wholesome.

## The Circle Dined

THE CIRCLE that loyal group of friendly correspondents who have long exchanged weekly letters on market and business conditions prevailing in their territories celebrated another meeting with a social luncheon.

Among those in attendance were, B. E. Wrigley, Peoria, Ill.; Fred W. Duncan, Metamora, O.; Donald Green and H. H. Green, Pattonsburg, Mo.; Madison Clement, Waco, Tex.; Clair St. John, Worthington, Minn.; Frank E. Gillett, Nashville Tenn.; F. A. Derby, and L. E. Howard, Topeka, Kan.; Leo J. Carlin, Minneapolis, Minn.; S. L. Rice, Metamora, O.; Leroy D. Godfrey, Chicago, Ill.; P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.; Alex MacDonald, Boston, Mass.; H. W. Glessnor and H. J. Kapp, Decatur, Ill.; J. S. Hedelund, and Bernie Holmquist, Omaha, Nebr.; T. C. Crabbs, Crawfordsville, Ind.

At the ladies table were, Mrs. Margaret B. Wrigley, Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. Margaret Roe Rice, Metamora, O.; Mrs. Sena S. Godfrey, Chicago, Ill.

The subject assigned to me is of such great importance that presentation of a complete factual review in a short time is not possible, however, I will undertake to describe briefly some of our difficulties.

While it is true not a single grain exchange in the United States has suspended operations since Dec. 7, 1941, it is likewise true that the exchanges have suffered serious losses in membership and volume of business both during the war, and during several years before. In larger than normal numbers, many firms and individuals have quit the grain business, and are now engaged in other lines of endeavor. A number of grain men and former employees of grain firms are now on the federal payroll. It is really amazing how the remnants of the grain industry have been able to meet changing conditions, curtail activities drastically, and still continue in business.

What seems to be the trouble? What is the basis for complaint? Just what is wrong in the industry?

COMPETITION: I am not referring to the usual commercial competition; this is expected and accepted as part of our business. This type of competition is healthy, and largely responsible for the existence of an extremely efficient, economical system of marketing and distribution. I do have in mind competition that thrives in the industry because of preferential treatment in the matter of taxation and government patronage. The private trade, the tax payer, if you please, does not seek such advantage, and expects only equal consideration in the application of tax laws, and an equal division of government business, if or when the government has in its possession grain which must later be handled through trade channels. This is not an unreasonable expectation from the fellow who helps to pay the bill.

Then, there is competition outside trade circles that prevents competitive operations on an equitable basis. It concerns the activities of

government agencies in the field of agriculture, which cannot be classed as competitive in the proper meaning of the word, but still are of far greater import and largely responsible for the almost unendurable hardships now burdening private industry. These agencies are competitive because they are financed from public funds and therefore not self-sustaining, and they are not dependent for survival upon the rendering of a valuable service. They do no more than substitute for private industry and, by encroachment or seizure of the functions of marketing, absorb revenue heretofore earned by the grain trade, and if this continues for long, destruction of existing privately operated facilities is inevitable.

Deprived of normal business, warehousemen now act mostly as custodians for government grain, the volume of that business depending entirely on the amount of grain held in country elevators or shifted into terminal storage position. Rates and contract provisions are dictated by government agencies. The pressure for low rates by these agencies, when negotiating trade contracts, is perplexing to the industry, and especially so when we view the program as a whole and see the tremendous losses sustained as a result of agencies' entire grain transactions.

MERCHANDISING, formerly a highly specialized service of the industry, is rapidly becoming obsolete. Government agencies, collaborating most effectively have taken over a sizable percentage of the grain merchandising business. Thus the merchandiser finds himself gradually but definitely relegated to the sidelines, and he is deprived of his normal flow of business.

The commission man, long a victim of government competition, and likewise deprived of his normal cash and hedging business, struggles for existence against a tide that time and again has threatened to engulf him; yet, with surprising tenacity, he is still on the job to represent the producers in what now remains of the competitive markets. Down through the list each branch of the industry, country elevators, brokers, processors, and others, join in the demand for relief from government domination of a once thriving business.

We don't deny that grain exchanges continue to function, but it must be admitted that operations of the exchanges are greatly hampered by a multiplicity of rules, regulations, directives, all subject to frequent and unexpected changes, revisions and interpretations. This causes endless confusion, much uncertainty and indecision, to say nothing at all about the creation, in areas beyond the confines of our trade, of black markets, bootlegging, law violations, evasions of orders, and defiance of authorities.

THE GRAIN TRADE, repeatedly warned of the harmful effects that would follow if the growth and spread of bureaucracy is not halted or controlled, has tried to combat the baleful influence of further government intrusion into our business. Perhaps our efforts in this direction would have been more aggressively conducted if we were not fearful of a charge of interference with the defense and war program. As an industry engaged in the war effort we expect regulation and supervision, and we have been ready to endure certain necessary restrictions. This follows our belief, that government always has the right and duty to impose limitations and in war time we know that regular business procedures often must be disturbed. We have been more than willing to carry our share of the war burden, but we could not foresee that some government agencies, under the guise of emer-



J. F. Leahy, Kansas City, Mo.

agency conditions would actually enter into business competition in instances where such competition was both unnecessary and inefficient. Today government agencies are engaged in the grain business on a scale unprecedented in our history.

The wheat market is now and has been for some time in a congested area and gives fair promise of remaining stationary. Price fluctuations of cash and futures wheat are few and far between. The range is narrow. On one side of the market is the support or loan price of 85% of parity as determined by legislation; on the other side serving as a barrier to an advance is a ceiling price on flour reflecting approximately 89% of parity; this limitation fixed by Executive Order 9,250 which Congress has asserted is not a correct interpretation of Congressional intent as written into the Emergency Price Control Act.

You will remember the soybean market—a market established to register values as determined by supply and demand factors. For a time it flourished and justified its existence, but there is no longer an open competitive market for soybeans. There is a fixed price and complete government control of this commodity.

You are familiar with the fate of the corn market. Where is the price insurance system so valuable to feeders and processors and merchandisers of corn? It no longer exists, and neither does the equitable distribution of supplies. Theoretically, a ceiling price is in force on corn. Maximum prices were imposed, presumably to protect the users of corn. Actually there is no fully functioning ceiling on corn today, unless a black market ceiling is accepted as such. Feeders and processors in deficit areas can tell you about the exorbitant prices they are compelled to pay to feed and finish livestock and keep poultry alive.

Please don't misunderstand me. As an industry we have no quarrel with the efforts of anyone to relieve an acute shortage of feeds. On the contrary, the trade has cooperated to the fullest extent in the program originally designed to supply feeders, processors and other users of corn with part or all of their requirements.

It is always easy to criticize, protest and complain. But what about constructive suggestions and recommendations for desirable changes? We have some thoughts on the subject that should in our opinion be helpful.

As law abiding citizens we ask our govern-

ment to withdraw from direct or indirect competition with private industry. When our government disposes of commodities we ask that agencies guard against favoritism or preferential treatment in the distribution of that patronage. When the government embarks on a commodity buying program we ask that all facilities of the trade be utilized, and that no single agency be employed to the exclusion of others. We ask that taxes be assessed against all this industry on an equitable basis. It is difficult to understand why any business would hesitate to pay its just share of the war cost.

**WE URGE RECOGNITION** of our rights as business men, and a more receptive attitude on the part of the government with regard to our proffer to participate in the handling of grain which the government is forced to take over and distribute; this participation to be at reasonable rates consistent with the services performed by country and terminal elevator operators, commission men, merchandisers, processors, brokers and other branches of the trade.

We ask for simplicity in the writing of regulations under which we are required to function, regulations that can be understood by the trade, regulations with meanings not hidden in legal phraseology, therefore subject to conflicting interpretation.

**WE ASK THAT INDUSTRY** representatives be granted the right of conference with government officials to discuss contemplated regulations applicable to our business. There is more that we could ask, but as a trade group we feel that frequent meetings, with frank exchange of views between the trade and government officials, will be a most effective medium for solving at least some of our problems. We know that many men in key positions in the government are ready and willing to view our difficulties in a reasonable light, but these men are not always empowered to deal in matters of policy, and regulations as finally written under such conditions are seldom acceptable or workable.

If our plea for consideration in accordance with the foregoing is not granted, then it may be necessary for grain trade organizations to adopt new, and for us unusual procedures. We have always been reluctant to approach any of our problems from a political angle. We have fought shy of political entanglements and alliances. I believe, however, that in Congress there is now a better understanding of the grain marketing system, and a more sympathetic feeling toward the men who operate the system that provides wide benefits for producers and consumers. If conditions appear to require action along political lines in order that the present marketing structure be maintained, there is no reason why we should hesitate in making such a decision.

Our industry often has been investigated by Congressional committees. From time to time, the Congress has written legislation governing our activities, as it has written legislation for all business. This has been within the proper sphere of Congress. Now government itself, through agencies of its own creation, is setting up competition and favoritism which are completely foreign to our conception of the philosophy of government, and because the remedy for this still is within the sphere of the Congress, we have the right to bring to the attention of Congress this maladministration.

There is the picture as I see it. And, gentlemen, it is not to our liking, I propose that we do something about it.

The Breakfast Cereals Industry Committee met at Chicago Sept. 22 in the Palmer House. Estimates of machinery requirements were studied. A task committee composed of Messrs. Barry, Shumway, and Eldridge, and Earl Freeman, alternate for Mr. Vanderploegh, was charged with developing background and statistical information necessary to establish its needs before Washington authorities, especially in relation to an expected request for a 15 per cent increase in production of cereal products for 1944.



H. H. Green, Pattonburg, Mo.



The 47th Annual Dinner of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n in Statler Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

# Agriculture Strikes Back

Address by PHILIP RAYMOND O'BRIEN, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, before the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n

For three years I have been preaching the gospel of free markets for agricultural products. The phrase, free markets, has a somewhat broader implication than the term would imply. One must view free markets as the eternal right of free men to bargain for the full value of the products of their labor. Free markets are the American way of business. Free markets are the keystone of progress. They are the inspiration of personal initiative, whether they pertain to agricultural products or to any other article of commerce.

Free markets are the shining emblem of free men and except for brief periods of experimentation, they will always rise over any pattern of regimentation.

My conviction in arriving at such a conclusion is based on historical facts. As you know, my feeling in the matter is deep-seated and I regard it as a privilege to be present on this occasion and set forth some of the viewpoints which I openly and determinedly sponsor.

**FARMER IS CONFUSED.**—For the past two months, I have worked as a farm-hand in the fields of my Wisconsin farm. Men learn a lot thru labor of from twelve to fourteen hours a day under a summer sun. It has been said that the farmer is an individualist and somewhat of a philosopher. Long hours of working in silence gives one a chance to think and to visualize the over-all situation. Farm work also throws one into close contact with other farmers.

In these contacts I found that the farmer is confused. He is confused by conflicting policies in Washington. He is confused by the endless regulations, by price ceilings, by inability to obtain necessary farm machinery and parts, by his inability to obtain experienced help because such workers have been drawn to the more profitable bosom of organized labor. To date Washington has failed to fathom the true thinking of the American farmer.

The farmer, like those of us striving to maintain open markets in the confident belief that it will aid the war effort, has been compelled to take issue on various questions with rulings, directives and executive orders, some of which are perhaps necessary to the war economy, but many of which seem to have been inspired by those particular planners who have their eyes trained upon tighter and tighter control of the whole agricultural economy when the war has finally drawn to a conclusion. Their obvious effort to gain control of production and marketing thru a subsidy plan, overwhelmingly defeated by Congress last Spring, will take a new form and a new name and appear in a new cloak before Congress this autumn.

**DISPARITY OF WAGES AND FARM PRICES.**—Three years after World War I started, and six months after we entered that war, contract grades of cash corn sold as high as \$2.36 per bushel in Chicago. This is against the present ceiling of \$1.07. Nor does this take into consideration the difference in our 59c dollar of today. At about the same time wheat sold in Chicago at \$3.43 per bushel as against the present price around \$1.50. Even in May 1920, more than a year after the war was over, wheat sold in Chicago at over \$3.00 per bushel. The levels today are less than 50 percent of the high prices in the last war.

Just the opposite may be said of labor. Wage rates show approximately a 45 per cent increase over the peak of World War I. Today commodities cost the worker the smallest percentage of his income in the last thirty years. Even two years before the present war started, cash wheat sold in Chicago in April 1937 at over \$1.50 per bushel, and cash corn in the same month at over \$1.40.

In 1937 our national income was \$71,566,000,000. The national income for 1943 is estimated to be over \$140,000,000,000. Incidentally, money in circulation in August 1939 was \$7,143,000,000, while in August 1943 the figure was \$18,288,000,000. In face of this, they try to tell us that subsidies are necessary. How can anyone in honesty recommend consumer subsidies with the greatest national income on record?

Even taking the cost of living index 1935-1939, basis 100, the July 1943 figure is 123.8. While taking a look at factory payrolls, using the same period, 1935-1939 as a basis of 100, we find in June 1943 that they have risen to 317.9. Still we are told we need consumer food subsidies.

**THESE SUBTERFUGES** to obtain control of the buying and selling, the marketing of grain products, are so apparent that we wonder why all do not see and recognize them for what they are and make the effort necessary to defeat such totalitarian practices.

Here we might glance at the record of these innocent aids to farmers and observe the course followed.

Taking one example of soybeans. On January 16, 1942, the Secretary of Agriculture announced that the price for Yellow Soybeans of high oil content variety would be supported (mind you, supported) at not less than \$1.60 per bushel. The price in the Chicago market the day of this announcement was \$1.90.

This turned out to be, in effect, a fixed price rather than a support price. On February 18, 1943, the Commodity Credit Corporation issued an order (C.C.C. Order No. 3) limiting processor, manufacturer and feed dealer inventories in soybeans. The order prohibited any processor in soybeans, any manufacturer of soybean products other than oil or meal, or any seed dealer from purchasing soybeans of the 1942 crop in an amount in excess of the quantity that he would need for his processing, manufacturing or seed sale requirements for the period ending Oct. 10, 1943. This order eliminated the possibility of our continuing trading in soybeans and on Feb. 20, two days afterwards, all our future soybean trades were settled on the basis of Clearing House settlement prices.

Two days later, on Feb. 22, Prentiss Brown issued a maximum price regulation No. 331, fixing the ceiling price on soybeans at \$1.66 per bushel on sales by producers. Thus it is seen that a simple support price about which many are talking today turned out to be a fixed maximum price and the privilege of buying the farmers' production was denied to anyone but a processor, manufacturer or dealer.

Despite this guaranty, there was a maximum price fixed for the same corn shipped to primary markets at a basis of \$1.07 Chicago. Many of those who had spent their business lives in marketing pleaded with official Washington not to make this serious error. They set forth evidence clearly indicating that the commercial movement of corn would soon dry up and that our feed manufacturers and dry corn processors would be unable to obtain supplies with the inevitable result of a frozen or "black market."

Few days passed before the condition against which official Washington had been warned came to pass, a critical corn shortage ensued. It became so critical that it actually endangered our war food effort so much that in an Office of War Information, Department of Agriculture release, dated June 30 and titled: "WFA URGES FARMERS TO MARKET CORN" the statement was made:

"During recent weeks, the movement of corn thru commercial channels has been so greatly reduced as to constitute serious threat to the

maintenance of even enough production to supply direct war uses."

But did those guilty of the serious error correct the mistake? They did not, despite the outcries of many interests charged with performing services of an essential nature.

Everyone in the trade must stand by and wait until someone in Washington, who has never been granted such power or authority, attempts to fix the price which the farmer may obtain for this year's corn crop. Six million farmers must accept the price set by a man sitting behind a mahogany desk in Washington, who neither knows the risk, nor the back-breaking labor involved in producing the crop.

**FOOD SUBSIDIES DOOMED TO FAILURE.**—The consensus among men of outstanding judgment, both within the Government and outside the Government, is that any broad subsidy program such as the Washington planners have been toying with is doomed to failure. How much harm it would create in the meantime, and how permanent its effect would be on our economy is anyone's guess. Facts show that a small percentage of the worker's total income is taken by food. The planning becomes political, not economic.

It is a shortsighted policy for any group of businessmen to permit themselves to be sold down the river even temporarily thru directives, regulations and numbered orders, some of which grant momentary advantages. Are they not "selling their birthright for a mess of pottage?"

**CORN PROBLEM.**—In feed and food shortages you have noted the retarding effect of directives. Any attempt to fix another rigid price ceiling on our coming corn crop will add to the dismal situation. The corn problem should have been settled long ago. It threatens our livestock situation. It has curtailed processors and feed manufacturers in the gathering of needed supplies and constitutes a serious threat to our war effort. Corn is largely held on farms where grown. The money price of corn has less direct effect on the cost of living than the price of almost any other major commodity. It is ex-



P. R. O'Brien, Pres. Chicago Board of Trade

tremely important that there be flexibility in its market price.

Present fixed ceilings on corn have forced prices of other feed grains out of line. Abolish the present ceiling and this situation would quickly adjust itself. There would be a free flow of commerce. This would help maintain our war industries. It would solve the problems of feed manufacturers. In the face of all evidence, why do the Washington planners refuse to act?

One is drawn to the inevitable conclusion that the only hope lies with Congress. Congress has the power to stop this creeping regimentation, this throttling of our American way of life. It is outrageous to use the war situation to foster theories and visions upon a hard working American citizenry. It is up to every man, businessman, farmer, factory worker and white collared clerk to sit down now and write his Congressmen and Senators. Protest these unnecessary rulings. Ask our men in Congress to defeat any proposed legislation that would create consumer subsidies or which would give any agency of the Government the right to buy and sell needed commodities and necessities of life in direct opposition to our way of life, and as a further means of bringing business to its knees.

LET US HAVE AN END TO THIS SO-CALLED PLANNED ECONOMY. It has been an emblem of confusion and unhappiness. Let us clear the mess before our boys return. They deserve the country they once knew where the spirit of freedom, personal liberty, initiative and good will prevail. The farmer will do his part. Agriculture is preparing to strike back. The farmer has been driven down a strange road, a road unfamiliar, with its many twists and turns and backtracks. He is determined to fight his way back to the highway of common sense where he receives for his products not alone the miserable prices in periods of national distress, but also the abundant and equalizing prices which are due him in periods of exceptional demand for his products. These latter he had been denied.

The American farmer will regain the broad highway of common sense for agriculture if he has to drive from office every bureaucrat and congressional obstructionist. In this effort he will receive the utmost support of those who believe in the policy of free markets—the keystone of progress.

## CCC Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Sept. 30, 1943, had completed 81,840 loans on 77,089,548 bus. of 1943 wheat in the amount of \$97,849,891.91. The average amount advanced was \$1.27 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 300,260 loans had been completed on 191,022,699 bus. Loans by States follow:

Loans Originated	Farm Stored (bushels)	Warehouse Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Ark. ....	3,463	4,147.53	
Calif. ....	37,257	197,166	300,332.48
Colo. ....	717,032	2,800,305	4,432,974.41
Del. ....	386	109,702	160,474.78
Idaho ....	40,756	430,763	525,834.43
Ill. ....	9,100	108,203	157,032.50
Ind. ....	84	38,414	51,695.01
Iowa ....	4,098	152,347	205,678.14
Kans. ....	4,271,083	17,245,658	27,896,821.59
Ky. ....	44,492	60,640.52	
Md. ....	480	440,186	638,805.04
Mich. ....	2,607	2,130	6,151.69
Minn. ....	228,544	1,547,877	2,286,973.14
Mo. ....	2,997	112,392	150,632.94
Mont. ....	301,860	2,491,645	3,210,050.51
Nebr. ....	3,694,933	4,823,981	10,804,402.34
N. J. ....		7,310	10,972.45
New Mexico	129,191	411,943	782,238.44
N. C. ....	756		1,081.52
N. Dak. ....	2,027,756	7,476,773	11,920,218.54
Ohio ....	924	56,737	77,158.71
Okla. ....	459,698	6,525,832	8,769,038.59
Ore. ....	424,404	1,405,124	2,219,515.36
Penn. ....	1,500	92,313	134,702.67
S. Dak. ....	705,705	1,892,418	3,387,240.63
Tenn. ....		76,696	106,532.35
Tex. ....	720,097	11,600,483	16,110,834.44
Utah ....	16,054	19,624	39,967.68
Va. ....	411	33,527	49,449.50
Wash. ....	7,646	2,122,256	2,461,180.21
Wyo. ....	216,902	497,922	886,513.27
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>14,022,361</b>	<b>63,067,187</b>	<b>\$97,849,891.91</b>

## Regulations and Restrictions

By EARLE M. COMBS, President, Cash Grain  
Geo. E. Booth then presented Percy with a

The members of the Cash Grain Association of the Chicago Board of Trade, whom I have the honor to represent at this meeting, have in common with all the other sections of the grain trade, been faced with more serious problems this last year than for any similar period during our history. Most of these problems, as they have affected the handlers of cash grain in Chicago, have arisen from the regulations and restrictions which have been placed upon the grain trade by various governmental agencies.

We have suffered, not only from damming up and diverting the normal flow of grain, but we have suffered, and especially, from the confusion which has arisen from the various conflicting rulings and interpretations to which we have tried, time after time to adjust ourselves.

I believe handlers of cash grain in the Chicago market have patriotically and loyally tried to conform to these confusing and conflicting interpretations, regulations and orders. I believe that the members of organized Exchanges in general have been sincere and wholeheartedly trying to comply with many orders which they had difficulty in understanding and which, when interpreted by Government Bureaus, gave rise to the sincere belief that the Bureaus responsible for the orders and regulations were unable to interpret their own edicts in a consistent way.

There can be no better example of what I have in mind than Maximum Price Regulation 346 which, if you have forgotten its designation, is the one that controls corn. This regulation has been completely rewritten twice and amended numerous times. Not only did the original freeze order place a price upon corn but, also the maximum price regulation which followed placed a price ceiling on corn that was economically unsound and quite untenable.

That price ceiling had but little reference to the declared policy of Congress in seeing to it that the farmer secured a price at parity. The country was divided up into surplus and deficit areas in an arbitrary manner which, from the beginning, created under the so-called escape clause of the corn regulation, opportunities to divert from economic trade channels, movements of corn for the purpose of avoiding the penalties of a ceiling set without reference to the value of corn when fed to hogs, or cattle.

The combination of the economic factors arising from the Secretary of Agriculture's plea backed up by the President of the U.S.A. for the production of more hogs, cattle, milk, poultry, cheese and butter to win the war and write the peace, when followed by patriotic farmers, put an enormous load upon our supplies of feed. This load coupled with an unfortunate and poorly conceived policy of placing an unworkable ceiling on corn, gave rise to a diversion of corn from normal trade channels, created black markets and penalized grain dealers who were doing their best to abide by the order.

Numerous rumors and conflicting reports of changes in the ceiling price of corn, many reports with respect to guarantees that might be offered to farmers if ceiling prices were adjusted before certain dates, all have tended to add to the confusion and the difficulties of doing business. Most of us would agree perhaps that many of these confusing reports arose from the so-called Washington method of sending up "trial balloons" from time to time, but I think we will all agree that the confusion and the conflicting reports with which the trade has been confronted from time to time, has placed the dealers at terminal markets at a great disadvantage with respect to the unfair black market competition arising from those who have not and possibly will not comply with the corn regulation now controlling us.

I have mentioned only corn. Perhaps because Chicago is the corn market of the world. The uncertainties arising from the threat with respect to a proposed ceiling on soft winter wheat is still another example, and I am sure that you

do not need to be reminded of the difficulties that have arisen because of the ceilings which have been placed on flour at less than the relative prices of wheat specified by law and intended by Congress.

It is not my purpose to discuss the philosophy of ceilings nor the interruption of the proceedings of our law by so-called executive orders, but I would like to offer as a suggestion that raw basic commodities, which do not enter directly into the cost of living, ought not to be placed under ceilings. Washington theorists started the OPA program on the basis of ceilings on everything.

I understand the Office of Price Administration, under its new policy, has removed more than 100 ceilings on unimportant items in the cost of living. It is to be hoped that the effects of the reorganization of the Office of Price Administration will be felt by the grain trade in some simplification of the economic control measure already issued with respect to price and that some light will begin to break in the minds of the Economists of Washington with respect to the fact that when price control tinkering is applied to any particular agricultural raw material, all competing feed or food raw materials are instantly thrown out of proper price and use relationship and scarcities develop where surpluses existed.

I sincerely hope that the United voice of the grain trade may be heard in Washington and that we may be able to convince Congress and perhaps planned economic controllers that setting price ceilings must of necessity advertise and create goods shortages, ceiling bid prices for those commodities and diversion from war and normal uses of the goods and grains so controlled.

Rice Growers met recently at the St. Charles Hotel with J. Brice Hancock, senior business analyst of the seeds and rice section of the O.P.A., to discuss price regulations on rough rice. The rice millers industry committee met the day before.—P. J. P.



E. M. Combs, Chicago, Ill.

## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Concordia, Kan.—Good wheat crop and good price. New wheat crop going in the ground under favorable conditions since the fall rains. Fair corn on river bottom where not flooded out. Very spotted on upland.—Geo. E. McDonald, mgr., Farmers Mill & Elevator Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 1.—Early corn and grain sorghums in Kansas are making from fair to excellent yields, much of the latter having already been harvested. Crops planted later were hit by dry weather and are either being cut for fodder or going into silage. Estimates show that the wheat acreage for next year in Colorado will be increased from 10 to 20 per cent. Planting is well along in some areas, in others operations are being delayed by dry weather.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Enid, Okla., Oct. 1.—During the past week Oklahoma received some very good rains in some places. In fact, we believe most of the state was helped materially from rains ranging from .5 in. to 1.5 in. E. S. Bauldin of Muskogee advised under date of Oct. 1 that it has rained four days in eastern Oklahoma, and that it was slow rain, practically all going into the ground. He thinks that since these rains have occurred there will be a lot more fall crops sown. In parts of the state fully half of the wheat has now been planted and farmers are able to prepare the ground for further seeding.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Winchester, Ind., Oct. 9.—We haven't had a rain for over two weeks, and the soybeans are going along in a great way. A few country elevators are filled with beans and not taking any more. Beans yielding from 18 to 36 bushel per acre. It is noticeable that the cultivated beans are the ones that have the best yield and produce the most beans. Had two or three frosts, no corn damage, no soybean damage. Wheat sowing is rapidly progressing, and we have seen a good many fields of soybeans cut and disked and sowed into wheat. We think we will have 25% increase in acreage in this part of Indiana. Clover seed is a distinct disappointment. We haven't heard of any yield per acre more than a bushel.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 5.—Winter wheat is half to all seeded in a number of areas, and considerable of this is up to a good stand. Corn and soybeans are drying rapidly, and these crops now average about 80 per cent safe from frost, with most of the immature requiring at the most a week to be safe from frost. There was further filling of silos and cutting of soybean hay during the week. There has been a slight amount of picking of early corn. Combining of soybeans is now begun in numerous localities in all sections. New seedings of alfalfa and clover are generally up to a good stand. Plowing is well advanced except in dry areas where it is much behind. Many pastures are poor or short.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 9.—With favorable drying weather, the crop has progressed rapidly toward maturity. Frost damage so far has been negligible and most of the crop is now safe from a killing frost. While some corn has been picked, principally where it is being used for feeding livestock or by hybrid seed growers, the moisture is not low enough for safe cribbing. However, with continued favorable weather, gathering of the crop will soon be underway in full force. Cribbs are practically all empty and there is a large population of livestock on farms. With the price of hogs and corn so far out of line feeding operations are much more profitable, therefore, country selling of corn will continue light. The soybean harvest is in the limelight in a big way. Weather made to order for combining prevails, and harvesting operations are getting well underway. Yields generally are running below expectation. The quality is fine, moisture content low, but the size of the bean is smaller than normal. While soybeans are a dry-weather crop, they, like all crops, need moisture at filling time for best results. Early estimates of the crop will have to be revised downward.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 9.—The War Food Administration has announced that the tentative goals for farm production in 1944 include a flaxseed acreage of 1 per cent less than the 5,843,000 reported on July 10, 1943. This statement does not indicate possible variations in different sections of the country. As a matter of fact, we are informed that the Minnesota goal will be slightly higher than last year. The production goal of flaxseed is calculated at 47,961,000 bus. compared with the last estimate for 1943 of 54,720,000.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Admittedly one of the largest crops of wheat ever grown in Walla Walla County, is also good milling quality, being slightly better in this respect, with a little higher protein content than was the case last year, say Washington millers. This is confirmed by R. F. Cavanaugh, Chief Deputy Grain Inspector for the Washington State Grain Inspection Department. He estimated that three-fourths of the crop this year will grade No. 1. Thruout southeastern Washington Bismark Scholl, veteran grain sampler, estimated that the crop is generally running better than 90 per cent of number one.—F. K. H.

Dodge City, Kan., Oct. 6.—Generally the western third of Kansas remains dry, altho most central and eastern Kansas points were relieved by rains last week, but still the subsoil condition over the big wheat area of the state is quite unsatisfactory. From 50 to 75 per cent of the wheat acreage is seeded even in the dry area, but little of it has germinated. The chances for any great amount of wheat pasture

are very remote as it is seldom that wheat coming up later than early October in western Kansas will make sufficient fall growth to produce pasture. Many of the clean summer-fallowed fields will be highly susceptible to soil blowing, unless rains come in time to permit a protective growth to cover them. A few early fields of grain sorghums have been harvested, but will not become general until after a killing frost. Only light frosts have occurred at a few western Kansas points. The total crop of grain sorghums is expected to equal or slightly exceed that produced last year. The quality should be somewhat better as most of the grain is now well matured, whereas last year the early freeze caught a lot of immature seed.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

## Arkansas Crops Short

With a total of 88,000 acres planted to rice, 4,000 acres less than last year, and the yield considerably lighter than the average of 51 bushels an acre, Arkansas county's Arkansas, rice crop will fall below normal this year, according to an estimate made Sept. 25 by County Agent for the Northern District of Arkansas county. The quality of the rice will be below normal, he said, because of the record-breaking drouth.

The drouth also has seriously affected other major crops in the Grand Prairie section of Arkansas. Soy bean production will be short in Arkansas county, Mr. Sorrells said, altho 20,000 additional acres were planted this year because of the demand for essential oils in the war program. Several farmers cut their crop for hay, knowing that it would not make beans on account of the drouth.

The lespedeza crop will be short, altho 90,000 acres were planted in the county. The Korean, early variety, will produce very little seed except in some fields where the crop was irrigated. Kobe, the late variety probably will have some seed, if frost is late. Maturity of Kobe was delayed because of a lack of rainfall.

## Dealers Report Buckwheat Acreage Smaller

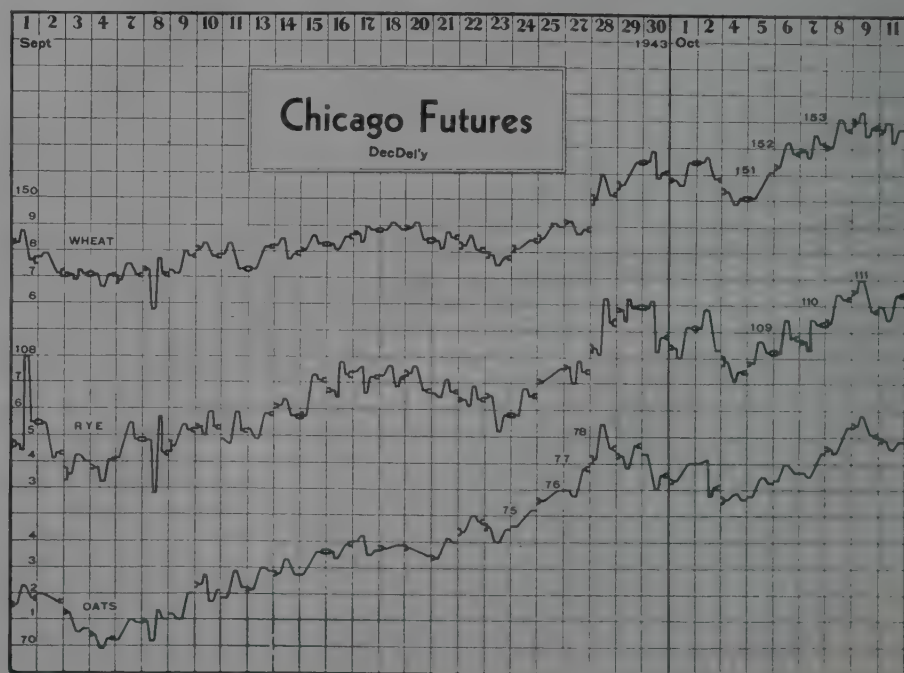
The Buckwheat Ass'n held its annual meeting at Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 18, and re-elected the officers to serve another year.

The consensus of opinion was that altho the average acreage is 97.9 per cent the yield will be 102.8 per cent of last year. A good crop is in prospect.

## Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye
June 12 .....	35,277	16,538	14,919	40,939
June 19 .....	37,095	16,031	14,651	40,761
June 26 .....	37,479	.....	15,674	39,867
July 3 .....	38,532	.....	15,500	37,189
July 10 .....	42,676	.....	15,222	36,338
July 17 .....	48,400	.....	16,217	38,137
July 24 .....	50,217	.....	17,361	38,919
July 31 .....	50,890	.....	17,990	38,179
Aug. 7 .....	52,428	.....	17,885	38,642
Aug. 14 .....	53,419	.....	18,991	40,890
Aug. 21 .....	53,420	.....	19,180	40,653
Aug. 28 .....	52,516	.....	19,437	38,354
Sept. 4 .....	49,089	.....	20,277	37,239
Sept. 11 .....	50,064	.....	20,316	38,088
Sept. 18 .....	51,009	.....	18,897	39,020
Sept. 25 .....	50,493	.....	19,136	38,206
Oct. 2 .....	51,474	.....	19,817	38,668
Oct. 9 .....	51,266	.....	20,264	38,638



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Garden City, Kan., Oct. 5.—Threshing of alfalfa seed continued thru last week with good yields obtained. Quotations of seed to producers remained at 32c per lb.

Pershing, Ind., Oct. 4.—The soybean harvest is now underway. The quality is excellent and the yield is very good. Eighty per cent of the wheat is in the ground.—Farmers Grain Co.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 8.—First car of corn from this year's crop received here came to E. M. Combs & Co. and graded sample grade. It was shipped from northern Illinois, showed 28 per cent moisture, with test weight of 52.5 lbs., and sold at 91c.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 5.—The first car of new corn arrived at the Omaha Grain Exchange today; this corn was shipped by the Moseman Grain Co., Lyons, Neb., to the Omaha Elevator Co.; graded sample, tested 51.5 lbs., 20.7 moisture, 0.8 damage, heating.

Seattle, Wash.—The third full cargo of Canadian wheat has arrived at Hanford Street Terminal of the Port of Seattle Commission. The Island Forester is expected to deliver 32,000 tons according to A. G. Touhy, Seattle manager for Kerr Gifford & Co., which has the Hanford Street grain elevator under lease.—F. K. H.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Grains shipped by rail out of Pomeroy during the first eight months of the year and first 20 days of September have reached a total of 1,297 carloads, an all time high and all were loaded to capacity. A considerable per cent of this was barley, according to Claude Bouchet, manager of Pomeroy Grain Growers.—F. K. H.

Kansas City, Mo.—Wheat holdings suffered a net decrease of 5,831,000 bus. last month and since the peak of the current season's accumulation on Aug. 20 the reduction has amounted to seven and one-quarter million bushels. The amount owned by warehouse operators and therefore available for purchase by the swelled number of users could be depleted by the end of the calendar year under unusual conditions.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 7.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grains were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ending Sept. 30, 1943, and since Aug. 1, 1943 (shown in parentheses), expressed in bushels: Wheat, 4,318,977 (36,785,150); oats, 3,117,894 (25,706,591); barley, 3,119,824 (20,960,189); rye, 29,030 (711,229); flaxseed, 2,188,708 (5,532,753).—S. A. Cudmore, M. A., Dominion Statistician.

Baker, Ore.—A carload of peas from Powder Valley, billed for Minneapolis, was the first to undergo the elaborate treatment and grading process at the plant of North Powder M & M Co., where a 350-sack capacity fumigation room has just been installed. A total of seven carloads is expected to be handled in addition to the currently new crop of edible peas. More than 100,000 bus. of wheat have been delivered to elevators also, in addition to a heavy crop of barley.—F. K. H.

New Orleans, La.—Grain receipts and shipments during August as compared with August, 1942, as shown in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 38 cars (2 cars, 39,902 bus.); corn, 8 cars, 75,715 bus. (294,565 bus.); oats, 5 cars, 79,120 bus.; barley, 143,269 bus.; shipments, wheat, 104 cars, 13,089 bus. (12 cars, 45,059 bus.); corn, 15 cars, 41,758 bus. (123 cars); oats, 18 cars (1,564 bus.); rye, 2 cars; barley, 3 cars; malt, 1 car; flaxseed (4 cars).—J. M. Wilkie, chief inspector, Board of Trade.

Little Rock, Ark.—Definite headway toward relief of Arkansas' critical feed shortage was revealed Sept. 25 with the announcement that during the last few weeks 1,412 cars of hay, 804 cars feed wheat and 1,813 cars other feed grains have been shipped into the state. A. D. Gates, associate director of the Arkansas University College of Agriculture Extension Service, whose organization conducted a county-by-county survey Sept. 25 of feed shipments received, added that an additional 584 cars of hay and grain are on order.—J. H. G.

Pullman, Wash.—Wheat, long the king crop of Whitman county, was dethroned last year by the lowly pea and again in 1943 must be content with second place. The 1942 pea crop in Whitman amounted to \$15,000,000, compared with a return of about \$12,000,000 for wheat. It is predicted that a wider margin will be shown this year, crediting the gain to high federal support prices which encouraged greater plantings.—F. K. H.

Duluth, Minn.—Imports of Canadian grain continues on a liberal scale following a lapse in the movement, on account of the car shortage, in moving the domestic crop. Many country elevators complain of not getting cars to ship their grain to terminals and must hold it in elevators plugging houses. In the meantime the O.D.T. is making every effort to get all available cars into the Northwest area to alleviate the shortage. Owing to the acute feeding grain shortage cars are loaded and sent into foreign roads for delivery and in many cases cars are not returned for a long period resulting in inadequate shipping equipment.—F. G. C.

### First Car of New Soybeans

The first carload of soybeans of the 1943 crop arrived at Chicago Sept. 25 from Emden, Ill., in the central part of the state.

Grading No. 2 yellow the beans had 13.4% moisture, 2% damage, 0.4% foreign material, 1% splits and weighed 56 lbs.

The car was shipped on a contract with the Continental Grain Co. by the Emden Farmers Grain Co., at \$1.85 per bushel and went into store.

### Flaxseed Receipts Heavy

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 2.—Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth for the week were 1911 cars compared with 954 a year ago with northern flax now moving. Weather conditions are fine for harvesting and the quality of the northern flax is better than the earlier receipts from southern districts. The box car situation still presents difficulties but has improved somewhat with the transfer of cars from southern to northern districts. Sales to arrive were very heavy at mid-week, all at ceiling prices, and crushers have reduced their bids. However, offerings dried up on the decline and virtually no flaxseed has moved below ceiling prices. Trading in the futures market continues negligible. Parity prices for flaxseed were announced by the Department of Agriculture as of Sept. 15 at \$2.79 per bushel unchanged from Aug. 15 and compared with \$2.69 per bushel a year ago.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

### Wheat Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	503,883	1,344,159	768,077	1,176,282
Chicago	5,392,000	3,732,000	5,240,000	1,836,000
Ft. Worth	20,919,650	10,672,838	21,272,398	13,455,548
Hutchinson	569,000	744,300	1,516,200	408,800
Indianapolis	2,085,750	1,725,300	.....	.....
Kan. City	1,686,000	447,000	883,000	194,000
Milwaukee	3,904,200	6,636,600	9,324,500	5,130,600
Minneapolis	569,600	248,540	530,660	1,138,200
Omaha	19,179,000	24,654,000	13,834,500	9,853,500
Peoria	1,415,065	2,007,370	2,211,300	1,271,955
St. Joseph	1,927,100	708,400	1,555,500	1,069,600
St. Louis	564,800	595,200	678,400	636,800
Seattle	5,657,400	2,658,000	6,279,500	2,181,000
Spokane	2,989,500	1,393,500	.....	.....
Superior	2,752,500	2,694,000	.....	.....
Toledo	3,091,801	6,765,305	5,037,953	3,343,851
Wichita	1,963,215	1,804,385	890,800	389,300
	1,135,600	1,487,500	1,283,500	1,054,000

### Corn Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	267,710	412,709	268,000	.....
Chicago	6,691,000	6,550,000	4,032,000	4,452,000
Ft. Worth	.....	.....	2,212	268
Hutchinson	133,500	124,500	19,500	52,500
Indianapolis	606,000	2,259,000	437,000	1,852,500
Kansas City	1,734,000	2,391,900	877,500	1,692,000
Milwaukee	911,600	1,720,500	223,020	353,300
Minneapolis	190,500	281,000	112,500	597,000
Omaha	1,927,760	1,108,226	2,023,000	1,381,850
Peoria	2,387,500	3,798,000	1,191,000	1,631,000
St. Joseph	1,044,000	484,500	561,000	297,000
St. Louis	2,532,700	2,682,500	1,563,200	1,290,000
Seattle	57,000	103,500	.....	.....
Spokane	1,500	55,500	.....	.....
Superior	.....	285,692	.....	1,046,252
Toledo	152,000	420,800	19,200	153,600
Wichita	1,600	1,600	.....	.....

### Europe Harvests Larger Wheat Crop

The 1943 wheat crop in Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, is estimated at around 1,540 million bushels, according to the Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This would indicate the best harvest since 1939 and a crop about 10 per cent larger than the poor outturn of 1,380 million bushels in 1942, though still below the 1933-1937 average of 1,580 million bushels.

### Oats Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	161,510	72,032	.....	.....
Chicago	2,658,000	2,168,000	2,127,000	1,434,000
Ft. William	8,094,638	998,624	9,301,514	1,177,496
Ft. Worth	94,000	150,000	10,000	6,000
Indianapolis	617,500	364,000	557,500	272,000
Kansas City	748,000	518,000	642,000	492,000
Milwaukee	27,600	45,200	40,375	20,900
Minneapolis	8,757,000	10,008,000	6,648,750	8,766,000
Omaha	1,340,118	868,000	948,611	790,350
Peoria	324,000	346,000	282,000	310,000
St. Joseph	616,000	338,000	104,000	92,000
St. Louis	1,087,200	552,000	712,800	252,000
Seattle	398,000	232,000	.....	.....
Spokane	216,000	232,000	.....	.....
Superior	1,535,253	558,059	1,080,408	271,165
Toledo	680,400	564,900	300,300	375,900
Wichita	11,200	8,000	9,600	8,000

### Rye Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	3,366	28,135	.....	.....
Chicago	592,000	479,000	343,000	412,000
Ft. William	273,269	320,603	14,700	142,558
Ft. Worth	22,500	1,500	.....	.....
Hutchinson	1,250	1,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	30,600	25,500	27,800	42,000
Kansas City	135,000	34,500	226,500	22,500
Milwaukee	8,100	131,480	11,970	163,150
Minneapolis	733,500	1,606,500	789,000	846,000
Omaha	152,600	162,400	184,000	159,653
Peoria	35,600	34,400	19,000	18,800
St. Joseph	21,000	15,000	.....	4,500
St. Louis	63,000	103,500	73,100	123,000
Seattle	49,500	19,500	.....	.....
Spokane	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Superior	1,541	287,164	144,345	225,045
Toledo	6,000	271,500	262,500	97,000
Wichita	1,600	.....	.....	.....

### Barley Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	111,291	24,167	.....	.....
Chicago	2,120,000	2,018,000	956,000	565,000
Ft. William	6,667,622	3,513,406	7,603,352	1,333,360
Ft. Worth	38,400	56,000	4,300	.....
Hutchinson	5,000	6,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	91,000	7,500	46,000	.....
Kansas City	441,600	432,000	473,600	265,600
Milwaukee	5,216,250	3,884,175	1,928,520	1,068,650
Minneapolis	9,973,900	8,688,700	6,902,000	5,686,500
Omaha	576,000	688,000	481,600	456,608
Peoria	448,000	334,660	195,800	225,200
St. Joseph	73,500	50,750	112,000	22,750
St. Louis	552,600	289,600	326,400	134,400
Seattle	511,000	275,800	.....	.....
Spokane	812,800	449,600	.....	.....
Superior	1,851,531	640,617	1,650,181	552,454
Toledo	409,500	159,000	157,500	93,000
Wichita	11,200	.....	9,600	2,355

### Soybean Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	297,000	172,600	312,000	113,000
Indianapolis	12,800	16,500	91,000	10,500
Kansas City	1,600	.....	1,600	.....
Milwaukee	.....	2,820	.....	.....
Minneapolis	1,500	3,000	.....	.....
Omaha	11,115	.....	.....	.....
Peoria	382,500	97,950	444,500	30,500
St. Joseph	10,500	7,500	.....	.....
St. Louis	38,400	12,800	83,200	6,400
Toledo	51,200	134,400	144,000	27,200

# Canada Ends Private Trading in Wheat

W. J. Dowler, vice pres. of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, on Sept. 28, read the following statement to members of the Exchange:

The following communication has been received from the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, minister of trade and commerce:

You are hereby advised that the government is ordering the discontinuance of wheat trading on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange as of Sept. 27, with the exception that open trades may be closed out at the closing prices registered on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange Sept. 27. Since it will take some time to arrange the final clearing of all the outstanding futures contracts and for the board to take over all the unsold cash wheat, the final closing out of these contracts will be deferred for several days. In the meantime all futures prices and all cash wheat prices are fixed at the closing prices for Sept. 27. No purchases or sales may be made at other than these prices. In particular, it must be emphasized that no export sales may be made until further notice.

Another order affects the buying of wheat from producers and it should be drawn to the attention of your members concerned that all purchasing of wheat from producers on an open market basis will also be discontinued as from Sept. 27.

Pursuant to this order, the council hereby declares that until further notice trading on the exchange in cash wheat and wheat futures is hereby limited to purchases or sales at the closing clearing prices as at Sept. 27.

It is further ordered that options contracted subsequent to the close of the futures market on Sept. 27, are hereby cancelled, the consideration paid therefor to be refunded.

The Canadian Wheat Board has advised your council that they intend to use the facilities of the trade wherever possible.

There is no change in the existing facilities and regulations for trading in other grains. Further details respecting clarification of this order will be posted as received.

MINISTER MACKINNON'S ANNOUNCEMENT

By placing control of the purchase and sale of Canadian wheat in the hands of the wheat board it will be possible to deal with current and future marketing problems on a basis more suitable to war conditions.

Under this new arrangement the government intends to meet requirements under the mutual aid plan and to provide wheat to subsidized domestic purchasers out of government-owned wheat, rather than out of wheat in which the farmer has a participating interest.

The government will thus be able to avoid the position of being both the farmers' agent and, in effect, the ultimate buyer of the wheat.

Other export sales, including sales to the United States, will be made out of wheat delivered to the board during the 1943-44 and 1944-45 crop years in which producers have a participating interest.

The immediate result of the new initial payments of 1943-44 and 1944-45 deliveries will be materially higher price to the producer at country elevators. This results from the increased price, basis in store, Fort William-Port Arthur, or Vancouver, and from the reduction in the buying margin at country points.

As a result of this action the Canadian government thru the Canadian Wheat Board, will own all unsold stocks of western Canadian wheat, except wheat held by producers on farms. Any losses resulting from the sale of this wheat will be absorbed by the government.

Participation certificates will be issued entitling producers to share in profits, if any, realized on the sale of wheat acquired by the

board from producers during the 1943-44 and 1944-45 crop years.

The Canadian Wheat Board will be empowered to purchase for government account all unsold wheat stocks in commercial positions in Canada, including wheat held in the 1940-41, 1941-42 and 1942-43 Canadian Wheat Board Crop accounts, at Monday's closing prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

## WHEAT BOARD SWINGS INTO ACTION

The Canadian Wheat Board issued the following statement:

The Canadian Wheat Board at the moment cannot add to the statement issued early this morning by Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, minister of trade and commerce. The board is taking all the necessary steps to implement the new policy announced by the government, but it will take several days to complete the necessary arrangements.

New price lists will be issued as soon as possible governing the purchase of wheat from producers on the basis of the new fixed initial price of \$1.25 per bushel, basis No. 1 northern wheat in store Fort William or Vancouver. The new board wheat prices at country points will be higher than those in effect on Sept. 27.

In the meantime all elevator companies have been instructed that they may receive wheat from producers on the basis of existing delivery quotas but on a storage ticket basis only. Final settlement will be arranged as soon as the new wheat board prices are announced.

## Advisory Com'te for Rice Milling Industry

The Office of Price Administration has announced the formal appointment of the Rice Milling Industry Advisory Committee.

At a recent informal meeting in New Orleans with members of the OPA food price division, the Committee discussed the mechanics of a proposed price regulation for rough rice, the adjustment of primary distributors mark-ups, lower maximum prices for brown milled and undermilled rice and maximum prices for granulated rice. Harvey E. Steinhagen, vice president and treasurer of the Comet Rice Mills in Beaumont, Texas, was elected chairman of the Committee.

## Brewers' Use of Rice Restricted

In a move to conserve rice supplies for food purposes, the War Food Administration today provided that brewers may not use table quality rice in the production of beer and ale, effective Oct. 9.

The brewing industry normally uses classes of rice that are not of table quality, but because of shortages of corn, there has been a trend toward the increased use of rice. The WFA said that "screenings", "brewers" rice, and "second-heads", the classes normally used for brewing purposes, may continue to be used by the industry.

This action, taken through amendment to Food Distribution Order 66, was approved by the Brewing Industry Advisory Committee in a meeting with Food Distribution Administration officials recently.

Washington, D. C.—In decentralizing W.P.B. control, field offices Oct. 15 will begin processing industrial projects up to \$10,000 in value, and Jan. 15 up to \$25,000 in value. Field authority on PD-1A applications will be increased from the present \$500 to \$1,000 and \$2,500. A similar increase will be made on emergency assistance applications, PD-333.

## Minneapolis Grain Weighers Demand Pay Increase

The 123 men employed by the state to weigh grain at the 63 elevators in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., have threatened to strike if their basic pay is not increased to \$175-\$200 from \$125-\$150 per month, with a reduction in the work week from 48 to 40 hours.

State officials declare no funds are available to meet the increase. The State Railroad and Warehouse Commission said the "Weighers could not strike against the sovereign state; and, if a walkout did occur they would be dismissed."

Governor Edward J. Thye appointed Gene Dahl, state labor conciliator, to make a survey of the workers' conditions.

The Commission had recommended to the civil service commission a compromise on a 44-hour week and an increase of \$15 per month in base pay, and that to go further would require legislative action.

C.C.C. purchases of Canadian wheat have been heavier than supposed. It was disclosed Sept. 29 that shipments have been 22,500,000 bus. As of Sept. 18 total purchases by the C.C.C. of Canadian wheat had amounted to 30,000,000 bus. Sales of all wheat by the C.C.C. have totaled 111,500,000 bus. since July 1.

## John M. Piper Passes On

John M. Piper, pres. of the Piper Grain & Milling Co., died Sept. 28 at his home in Cedar Rapids, Ia., aged 54 years.

Born in 1889 at Pleasant Shade, Tenn., Mr. Piper was in the railroad business before he went to Cedar Rapids in 1913 from East St. Louis, Ill., where he attended school and where he was married to Jane Neilson in 1909.

For 30 years he was in the grain and milling business at Cedar Rapids, first with the National Oats Co., from 1913 to 1921, afterward on his own account. He was a vice-pres. and director of the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

He had been a reader in the Christian Science Church for three years. Surviving him are Mrs. Piper, a daughter, and a son, Jack D. Piper.



John M. Piper, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Deceased

# Washington News

The House Agriculture Committee on Sept. 28 approved a bill to place a 100 per cent of parity floor under basic farm commodities.

Fred M. Vinson, economic stabilization director, advocates "selective subsidies" to hold down the consumer cost of some rather than all items.

General Manager Chester Bowles of the O.P.A. has requested district offices to prohibit political activities of local members of war price and rationing boards.

Interim corn pricing plans have been abandoned by the administration, which is pushing the county by county ceiling plan. It is expected to affect only new crop corn.

Rep. Hope of Kansas asserts that price ceilings on flour which resulted in wheat sales at less than parity had been imposed in "direct violation" of the price control act. —P. J. P.

Life of the Commodity Credit Corporation hangs in the balance between a bill by Boren to abolish it and a bill by Steagall to continue it beyond Dec. 31, with additional borrowing power.

Every person selling commodities or services under price control is now required to have a license by order Sept. 27 of the administrator. Only farmers, fishermen and government agencies now are exempt.

A resolution removing the ceiling price on corn has been introduced by Rep. Hamilton Fish of New York, who said "It must be obvious that there will be very little sale and shipment of corn unless the ceiling is taken off."

A bill to waive import duties on wheat has been drawn by Rep. Reid F. Murray of Wisconsin, thus placing private interests on the same basis as the Commodity Credit Corporation, which is importing wheat free of duty.

The W.F.A. has announced a 3-month subsidy plan for dairy farmers by making an allowance on milk produced in proportion to the increased cost of feed, so consumers may have milk at the prevailing low prices. C.C.C. funds will be used.

Marvin Jones, administrator of the W.F.A., has proclaimed that "The total supply of corn as of Oct. 1, 1943, will not exceed the normal supply thereof by more than 10 per cent. Therefore there will be no marketing quotas for the 1943 crop of corn."

The War Food Administration Sept. 28 announced a new farm machinery distribution program which provides for actual rationing of considerably fewer items than in 1943 and in general sets up a much more flexible system for distributing the relatively greater amount of machinery to be available to farmers in 1944.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Associated State Chambers of Commerce, and the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York have urged adoption of a federal retail sales tax. They propose that Congress enact such a tax in place of the administration's proposal for a 10½ billion dollar increase in income, excise, gift, and estate taxes.

Consolidation of lend-lease, foreign relief and rehabilitation, and economic warfare activities under the new office of foreign economic administration is the "most hopeful and encouraging" foreign trade development in the past year and a half, as far as flour is concerned, and may be accompanied by greatly increased exports to Latin America and Europe by private shippers, according to the Flour Millers Export Ass'n.

Senator Geo. D. Aiken of Vermont in whose office the farm bloc met to resist subsidies to consumers, says the administration bill to increase the borrowing power of the C.C.C. by at least \$250,000,000 is a "defiance of the expressed wishes of Congress by the executive. We do not intend to abdicate."

Interest Rate on Farm mortgages will be raised June 30, 1944, from 3.5 to 4 per cent. Since 1935 the banks collected 3.5% from farmers and 0.5% from the government, which subsidized the loans. The subsidy will be canceled, and the farmers will pay \$20,000,000 a year more on 335,000 mortgages.

A nation-wide complaint session has been arranged by the government to learn directly from retailers and wholesalers what, if anything, is interfering with the fair distribution of foods and civilian goods. Interviews will be held by representatives of the war food administration in 20 selected cities, between Oct. 11 and 30.

The O.P.A. has amended the flaxseed price regulation so California processors may pay California prices only for California seed. For seed produced in Montana, they may pay the same f.o.b. shipping point price as Portland, Ore., and Minneapolis. Effect of the amendment will be to keep flax moving to its normal markets for crushing at equal and relative prices, OPA claimed. California processors will be paying the maximum price at point of purchase, plus transportation costs at lowest carload, all-rail freight rate.

Rep. Edward H. Rees of Kansas is circulating a petition among House members to force the bill requiring refund to farmers of the 49-cent penalty on wheat on the floor of the House for action. The penalty collected on 39,000,000 bus. of wheat amounted to \$17,000,000. Rep. Rees says: Now the Dept. of Agriculture is asking farmers to increase their wheat acreage by one-third, but it still refuses to pay back the 17 million dollars taken from those farmers who raised the wheat that is now helping to take care of the food and feed shortage.

Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange, wrote the President: "We do not feel the price ceiling-subsidy program is sound. Every nation in history which has tried to prevent inflation by price ceilings, rather than by closing the inflationary gap, has failed, and we are failing at an appalling rate. We are trying to meet this overwhelming danger by trivial palliatives such as rolling back the price of butter 5 cents a lb., thus saving the consumer 65 cents a year. The only noticeable effect to such action has been to cut down the production of butter sharply, necessitating stricter rationing."

Carryover of wheat July, 1944, may be only 250,000,000 bus., against 618,000,000 bus. July 1, 1943, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Nebraska farmers who haul their corn across the state line into Kansas for the higher ceiling price are not guilty of black market practices, ruled Clifford Crooks, of the Omaha O.P.A. office.

## Socialism Approaching

A. L. M. Wiggins, president of the American Bankers' Ass'n, declares that, with the federal government in direct competition with private enterprise thru various lending agencies, "the United States is rapidly approaching state socialism."

## Ceiling Set on Corn Picking Price

Holton, Kan.—The county machinery committee has set 8 cents per bushel or \$2.50 per acre as the minimum price for the work of picking corn with the mechanical corn pickers that the committee has rationed.

The price is also said to be the maximum to prevent excessive charges for custom work by virtue of being a rationed corn picker. —P. J. P.

## Staley Soybean Industry Comes of Age

Twenty-one years ago in September, 1922, the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., of Decatur, Ill., began crushing soybeans, the first shipment received being from the Andrews Grain Co., of Walker, Ill., and comprising 1,547 bus.

Several other loads trickled in and on Sept. 30 the mill started. For the following three years, however, the supply of beans petered out and operation was intermittent.

To soybean oil and meal there was added as a product soybean flour, 16 years ago, the production of which will be greatly expanded this fall with the completion of the \$500,000 soy flour plant.

Negotiations were completed Oct. 7 for the purchase of the Postal Telegraph Co. by the Western Union. Many branch offices of the Postal gradually will be closed.

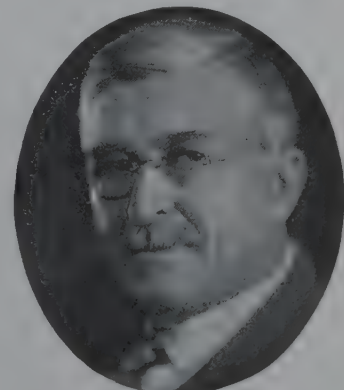
Lansing, Mich.—The Michigan Elevator Exchange, a co-operative sales agency, at its annual meeting, adopted a resolution "deploring the tendency of federal agencies to disregard the importance of the present marketing machinery in the distribution of food." The Exchange declared that government purchases of entire crops, such as beans, fruits, grains, and other basic commodities, "under the guise of helping the war effort, cannot help but destroy individual initiative and personal freedom."

## Death of A. L. Ernst

One of Kansas City's highly esteemed pioneer grain receivers, Alvin L. Ernst, after a long illness, passed away Oct. 10. He was 83 years of age.

Mr. Ernst went to Kansas City in 1888, two years later becoming connected with the grain business and in 1891 becoming a member of the Olson-Ernst Grain Co. On the death of Mr. Olson in 1896 the firm was reorganized and for five years did business as the A. L. Ernst Grain Co. When Geo. H. Davis became a member the name was changed to Ernst-Davis Grain Co.

During his 48 years as a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade Mr. Ernst made a host of friends thruout the Southwest. He was active in its legislative committee and was president of the Exchange in 1914.



A. L. Ernst, Kansas City, Mo., Deceased

# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## CALIFORNIA

Woodland, Cal.—The Woodland Feed Milling Co. building and 500 sacks of rolled barley were destroyed by fire recently. The feed company was owned by Ray Tolson.

Red Bluff, Cal.—A. T. Spencer, Jr., of Gerber, has purchased the California Alfalfa Mills and dehydrator from the Capital Co., a subsidiary of the Transamerica Corp. In the \$40,000 transaction was included, with the mill and dehydrator, twenty-three acres, comprising the mill site, and feed lots. Leroy Warmoth is mill manager. Twenty-five men are employed in the mill and an additional 20 in ranch work. On a 24-hour-a-day operation the mill has a capacity of 90 tons of alfalfa a day. In addition to the mill, Mr. Spencer farms 1,000 acres of alfalfa land and buys the product of other growers.

San Gabriel, Cal.—The Norman Springer Co. has been organized, to manufacture Ribo-Mix here, with headquarters at Ontario, Cal. Norman Springer, head of the new firm, was until he resigned recently the sec'y and treasurer of Western Products Co., Ontario, with which company he was associated for 13 years. The new company began operations Oct. 1, and is in full charge of sales and distribution of Ribo-Mix for western states. Arrangements for the manufacture of the product were made by Mr. Springer with J. T. Sexton Co., Kansas City, Mo. The Sexton company now has three plants producing Ribo-Mix, one at Abilene, Kan., one at Leslie, Mich., and the local plant.

## CANADA

Portage la Prairie, Man.—Lake of the Woods Milling Co.'s new elevator is in operation. The new structure, built to replace the elevator that burned early this year, has 65,000 bus. capacity. It is equipped with all-electric machinery and is one of the most modern country elevators in Canada.

Ottawa, Ont.—The feeds' administration recently ruled that wheat, oats, and barley containing not more than 3 per cent of dockage shipped from western country points to eastern Canada shall, inclusive of the dockage, be eligible for freight assistance. This will permit cars to pass thru without the necessity of being unloaded, cleaned and reloaded at the overtaxed terminal of Fort William.

Toronto, Ont.—The Canadian Wheat Board has advised producers of soybeans to contact dealers in their respective districts relative to making deliveries. The board has been authorized to buy soybeans at \$1.96 a bushel for No. 1, \$1.95 a bushel for No. 2, \$1.92 a bushel for No. 3, \$1.85 a bushel for No. 4, tough 2c under straight grade, damp 7c under, moist 13c under, wet 20c under, basis domestic freight rates, delivered, Toronto.

## WINNIPEG LETTER

H. Tooley, president of the Tooley Grain Co., has been elected president of the Winnipeg Grain & Produce Exchange Clearing Ass'n, Ltd. H. L. Saunders is vice-pres. and W. J. Dowler sec'y-treas. Acting sec'y is Frank O. Fowler.

About 70 representatives in eastern and western Canada attended the annual meeting of Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd., held here recently. W. L. Parrish entertained at a luncheon at the Royal Alexandra Hotel and at dinner at his summer camp, Linton Lodge.

C. C. Fields was re-elected president of the Lake Shippers Clearance Ass'n at the recent annual meeting. S. T. Smith was elected vice-pres. and Henry Gauer sec'y.

Farmers in western Canada will receive payments of 10c and 15c a bushel, respectively, on oats and barley in addition to the market price. Payment will be made at time of delivery to the country elevator. This is to give the farmer full benefit on exports to the United States. Arrangements cover the 1943-44 crop year, which began on Aug. 1. No change has been made in the ceiling price of oats and barley, which remain at 51.5c and 64.75c respectively. Should a surplus result in the equalization fees in excess of the 10c and 15c bonuses it will be distributed to farmers after July 31, 1944.

## COLORADO

Pierce, Colo.—The Pierce Elvtr. Co. sustained a small loss recently when high winds damaged its elevator.

Dolores, Colo.—Merton Taylor has purchased the grain elevator and other property of the Dolores Lumber & Supply Co.

Ault, Colo.—The Ault Exchange Elevator recently installed a new cleaner, greatly speeding up the handling of beans during this harvest. New storage bins will be erected on lots east of the company's office.

Ordway, Colo.—The Robinson Grain Co. has built an elevator and storage building, 40 x 100 ft. in size, the elevator proper 20 x 20 ft. and 50 ft. high, with dump pit. New equipment has been installed which includes two modern cleaners. Site of the new structure is on the north side of the plant-track, so that loadings may be made from either structure simultaneously.

## ILLINOIS

Oquawka, Ill.—Jack's Mill, east of here, an old landmark, has been sold and will be razed.

McNabb, Ill.—The McNabb Grain Co. recently installed a new power unit in its elevator.

Steeleville, Ill.—The Gilster Milling Co.'s warehouse was damaged by high winds recently.

Broughton, Ill.—H. J. Meyer recently purchased new machinery to be installed in his local elevator.

Lemont, Ill.—Mail addressed to Tedens & Son has been returned by the post office marked "out of business".

Macon, Ill.—The Macon Grain Co. elevator was repaired in preparation to handle the new bean and corn crops.

Murphysboro, Ill.—The large steel smokestack at the Southern Illinois Mill & Elvtr. Co. was lowered intact and will be scrapped.

Rushville, Ill.—L. R. Baker has bot the Hodges Feed Mill which he will operate as Baker's Feed Mill & Farm Supply Store.

Shawneetown, Ill.—C. G. Atkins has opened a popcorn elevator here. Mr. Atkins has elevators in Dallas, Tex., and Terre Haute, Ind.

Holder, Ill.—Joseph Blair, manager of the elevator at Pinkstaff, is new manager of the local elevator, succeeding the late Henry Stauffer. Before going to Pinkstaff Mr. Blair was manager of the Padua (Ill.) Grain Co. elevator.

Civer (Cuba p.o.), Ill.—Mail address to the Canton Farmers Co-op Supply Co. has been returned by the post office marked "out of business".

Edinburg, Ill.—Victor Hill was rehired as manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator and Roy Riley, elevator foreman, at the recent annual meeting of stockholders.

Delavan, Ill.—The three-story addition to the east side of the Farmers Elevator has been completed and is being used for storage of feeds and to house the corn chopper and grinder.

Bryce (Milford p.o.), Ill.—Ben H. Williams of Watseka has succeeded Robert Kohlman as manager of the Bryce Farmers Grain Co. elevator. Mr. Williams recently resigned his job as a state auditor, a position he had held for the past six years.

Galt, Ill.—The Galt Grain Co. has completed improvements at its elevator. The cupola was removed, the roof straightened, and a new covering applied; the galvanized siding was given a coat of paint and an automatic coal unloader was installed.

Blandinsville, Ill.—Willis Foster, local service station operator and feed dealer, has purchased the West Elevator here. Plans for operating the elevator are indefinite at present altho it will probably be used as a storage house this season.—J. R. M.

Roberts, Ill.—John J. Minch has purchased the interest of all the partners in the Roberts Grain Co. property, and is now sole owner of the elevators and all other property belonging to the company. The business will continue to operate as the Roberts Grain Co.

Paris, Ill.—The Rudy-Huston elevator, one of six plants owned by E. Perry Huston and operated under lease to E. W. Van Zant Grain Co., burned recently at a loss estimated at \$25,000. The fire started in the tool shed, spreading rapidly to the elevator before firemen arrived.

Fullersburg (Hinsdale p.o.), Ill.—The old Graue mill has been restored to its condition of the period between 1852 and 1868, when a large water wheel was in use for developing power, and the historic structure was formally reopened at a dedicatory ceremony recently. The grinding stones at the old grist mill were in operation on opening day, grinding corn.

Mt. Sterling, Ill.—The Sunshine Feed Co., a subsidiary of Allied Mills, has taken over the Mt. Sterling Elvtr. Co. elevator and will operate it as the Sunshine Feed Store. August Dobey of Cooperstown has been employed as manager. Mr. Dobey in assuming management has purchased the building proper and the company has leased the same from him.

Urbana, Ill.—Martin M. Keck, formerly of Indianapolis, Ind., has been licensed as grain inspector and will work in the Champaign market. Albert J. Lierman will retain his certificate as a grain inspector and will assist Mr. Keck whenever needed. Mr. Keck had been an associate warehouse examiner in the administration of the U. S. Warehouse act since 1935.

Manlius, Ill.—Carl Carlson, manager of the Manlius Grain & Coal Co. elevator, fell 40 ft. into the north grain bin recently, and escaped without critical injuries. He was making repairs on the cupola when he lost his grip. An entire carload of grain had to be removed from the bin before his rescue could be effected, but the grain eased his fall and he suffered no fractures.

Adrian, Ill.—Shirley E. Sharp, owner of the South Elevator, recently completed extensive repairs and improvements at the plant. These include a new "Big Chief" Hammer Mill, new boot with anti-friction bearings, and a new roof. Bill Croak is local manager.—J. R. M.

Horace (Edgar p.o.), Ill.—Maurice Farnham, East Wood St., has purchased the Stanfield Grain Co. elevator from Mrs. Viola Stanfield, widow of the late A. L. Stanfield. The elevator, located along the Cairo railroad trackage, will be known as the Farnham Grain Co. Ed Watkins has been retained as manager of the 90,000-bu. elevator, a position he has held for the past 14 years.

Capron, Ill.—Andrew A. Mulligan, in the grain, feed, seed and elevator business here since 1911, recently sold his elevator to Bruce McDonald, of Rockford. Mr. McDonald is proprietor of the Globe Feed Mill at Rockford, which business he will continue, employing a resident manager for the local business. Earl O. Nelson has been associated with Mr. McDonald for some time as a feed salesman in the Capron area.

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois State Retailers Occupational Tax is in the Chicago courts on the legality of retailers adding the tax to the sales price, and calling it the sales tax. The O.P.A. intervened in the suit before Judge Harry P. Beam stating that it would not be a violation of the ceiling to add the tax. The theory of the state law is that it is a tax on the merchant and not on the customer, and it is immaterial to the state where the merchant gets the 2 per cent that he is assessed.

Kempton, Ill.—The Kempton Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. celebrated its 40th anniversary Sept. 18 with an all-day gathering at the Kempton High School. During the morning the company held its annual business meeting when officers and directors for the coming year were elected and a detailed report of the year's business made by the manager, Vern L. Marks. At the meeting, with fitting ceremony, the \$5,000 mortgage, paid off this year, was burned by Mr. Marks, leaving the company, which owns two elevators, free of debt. A total of \$16,000 was paid in cash refunds and dividends to the stockholders and patrons of the company for the past year. At the conclusion of the meeting a basket-dinner was enjoyed, the elevator company providing its guests cof-

fee, lemonade, pan rolls, butter and ice cream. Later an interesting entertainment was provided. During the past year the elevator company purchased 900,909 bus. of grain and sold \$79,868.06 worth of merchandise. The gross profit was \$51,212.96; the net operating profit, \$27,774.55. After the dividends and note were paid \$9,271.79 was placed in the surplus fund.

Decatur, Ill.—The 20 large storage bins under construction for Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., are expected to be completed about Nov. 1, increasing the storage capacity of the plant by a million bushels. Demond Sensenbaugh, superintendent, stated. The bins, 24 ft. in diameter and 116 ft. high, now gives the plant a total of 86 bins and a total capacity of two and a half million bushels. The new tanks, while the same height as the old, are seven feet wider in diameter. The construction started in mid-July, James Stewart Corp. having the contract.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

John J. Donoghue, a member of the Board of Trade, has been admitted to partnership in the firm of Sincere & Co.

Richard O. Wesley, assistant manager of the Toledo office of Cargill, Inc., was recently transferred to the company's Chicago office.

Bob Doyle announces the formation of the R. M. Doyle Co., brokers, specializing in feed ingredients, with offices in the Board of Trade Building.

George M. Chapin, president of Chapin & Co., Hammond, Ind., died Sept. 26. Funeral services were private and held from his home Sept. 29, with interment at Macomb, Ill. Mr. Chapin formerly lived in Milwaukee.

The Quaker Oats Co. recently reported net income of \$4,689,564 for the fiscal year ended June 30, compared with \$4,335,812 for the preceding fiscal year. Sales for the 1943 fiscal year were \$122,178,665 against \$90,140,230 last year.—P. J. P.

The directors of the Board of Trade have adopted a regulation, No. 1858, that "It is conduct inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade for a member to bid or contract for any commodity when the bid, or contract, is made with a promise that the buyer will guarantee the seller benefits of any advance in price or against loss occasioned by decline in price."

The following recently were admitted to membership in the Board of Trade: Dee S. Lenfesty, Columbus, Ind.; Max Bloom, Herbert R. Washer, Grand H. Issacoulain, Alfred O. Faerber, Milton W. Holden, James F. Schwartz and Benjamin W. Dyer, all of New York, N. Y., and William H. Stein, Chicago.

Trading in barley for future delivery began in the former soybean pit of the Board of Trade Oct. 6, following the adoption Oct. 5 of the amendment of the rules changing the section on barley differentials. Contract price will apply to deliveries of No. 1 and No. 2 barley of class I or III, 2c discount on No. 3. Contract price will apply to No. 1 and No. 2 malting barley. The vote was 412 to 2.

John Charles Shaffer died Oct. 5 aged 90 years. From Baltimore he came to Chicago in 1874, was successful in street railway ventures at Richmond, Ind., and Indianapolis, and as a newspaper publisher. He took over the grain warehouse business of Chas. Counselman & Co. and joined the Board of Trade in 1906, with John J. Stream, Counselman's right hand man, as partner in the firm of Shaffer & Stream, operating also as J. C. Shaffer & Co. He is survived by a son, Carroll.

#### INDIANA

Waynetown, Ind.—The Waynetown Grain Co. elevator has been closed because of lack of help.

English, Ind.—The English Milling Co. has installed a new hammer mill with magnets in its plant.—H. H. H.

Auburn, Ind.—General improvements are being made by the Auburn Grain Co.; G. T. Burrell Co., is the contractor.—A. E. L.

Winamac, Ind.—Merrill Guild, sec'y of the Indiana Co-op Grain Dealers Ass'n, delivered an address before the Winamac Kiwanis Club recently.

Pershing, Ind.—We are installing a Sidney No. 2 Corn Sheller with chain drag feeder, also a Sidney Manlift, in our elevator.—Farmers Grain Co.

Rolling Prairie, Ind.—A new 15-ton truck scale has been installed by Rolling Prairie Lumber & Grain Co., in addition to the truck scale in the elevator.—A. E. L.

Bippus, Ind.—The Mayer Grain Co.'s concrete elevator is being improved and repainted with water proof paint. G. T. Burrell Co. is doing the work.—A. E. L.

Caborn (Mt. Vernon p.o.), Ind.—John L. Caborn, 84, who for many years operated a grain elevator here with his brother, the late Seth Caborn, died recently.—H. H. H.

Bicknell, Ind.—David Edwin Qualls, 86, died at his home here recently after a long illness. He located in Bicknell in 1879 and engaged in the milling and grain business.—W. B. C.

Woodburn, Ind.—Thieves broke into the Woodburn Equity Exchange elevator on Sept. 25 and stole one-half ton of supplement feed. Long winter nights make thieves more active.—A. E. L.

Decatur, Ind.—Edward J. Carroll, 85, retired grain and coal dealer, was found dead in bed at the Sacred Heart home near Avilla where he had lived for three months. Death was due to senility.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—A special meeting of the Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n was held in the Wayne Hotel the evening of Oct 7, for training in soybean grading. A licensed inspector of the Central Soya Co. was present to advise and instruct those present in soybean grading.

Kendallville, Ind.—The Steckley Feed Mill & Hatchery has purchased the grain elevator of Campbell & Co. on Harris St. and will use the building as a storage for feed and grain. Campbell & Co., while discontinuing the grain business here, will continue to operate their other grain branches as usual.

## The Steinlite

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# SEEDBURO

EQUIPMENT COMPANY



620 BROOKS BUILDING

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Wheatland, Ind.—The Wheatland Grain Co., owned by Vance Whalen, has been sold to the Knox County Farm Bureau.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Letts Feed & Grain Co., Letts, and the Pioneer Elvtr. Co., Worthington, were among new members recently enrolled in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Indianapolis, Ind.—O. F. Wulfekammer, in charge of federal grain warehousing in the central states under the U. S. Warehouse Act, died Oct. 5. He was highly esteemed by weighmasters, warehousemen and the trade for his strict adherence to principle, without insisting upon useless technicalities. Interment was at Napoleon, Mo.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—E. R. McDonald, of O'Fallon, Ill., has assumed his duties as mill superintendent of the Home Mill & Grain Co. He succeeds Oliver Goffinet. Mr. McDonald, who was a U. S. food administrator stationed in Canada during the first world war, is an experienced miller. He and his wife will move here shortly.—W. B. C.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Blackhawk Mill, Posey County landmark for nearly a century, was destroyed by fire on Sept. 22. Joseph Showers built the Blackhawk Mill in 1856, and in 1860 sold it to John and Joseph Deig, who operated it until the early 1880's. The Deig brothers dissolved partnership and Joseph operated the mill until about 1900.—W. B. C.

Nappanee, Ind.—Mrs. Opal Stauffer, widow of the late Glen D. Stauffer, has sold her elevator, feed mill and coal yard to the Elkhart County Farm Bureau Co-operative of Goshen. Mr. Stauffer, until his death in June, had owned and operated the business for the past 15 years under the name of the Stauffer Grain Co. The new owners took possession Oct. 4 and will make extensive repairs and changes.

Kempton, Ind.—Careful investigation of the cause of fire in Cohee & Clark's elevator has brot a confession from a mental defective, who had long been permitted to get key to cobhouse from office and help himself to as many cobs as desired without cost. After taking home his bag of cobs on Sept. 8 he returned to elevator and set fire to cobhouse, which quickly communicated to the elevator and resulted in its complete destruction. R. C. Steinmetz of the Mill Mutuals co-operated with the local authorities in ferreting the crime.

Evansville, Ind.—Winners of the Vanderburgh County 10-acre contest were guests of honor recently at a dinner given by Igleheart Bros., millers recently at the company's large cafeteria. K. E. Beeson, of Purdue University, congratulated the winners on growing good fields of wheat and on carrying out soil management practices "which will enable them to produce good crops of wheat for years to come." The contest is part of the wheat improvement program sponsored by Igleheart Brothers and directed by the extension division of Purdue.—W. B. C.

Hanna, Ind.—The LaPorte County Farm Bureau Ass'n, Inc., has purchased the Hanna Lumber & Grain Co. property, stock and business, taking possession Sept. 30, and will operate under their name. Norman Schmidt, for 15 years with the Pinola (Ind.) Elevator, will be local manager. Frank L. Yeoman, sec'y and treasurer and principal owner of the Hanna Lumber & Grain Co., writes he will continue to look after his farm and try to recuperate his health. Mr. Yeoman is retiring after 39 years in the grain and lumber business, having established the local business 32 years ago for the Andreas Bros. It later was incorporated as the Andreas Lumber Co., and in 1917 the elevator was added and the business incorporated as the Hanna Lumber & Grain Co. It has been hinted that Mr. Yeoman, who soon will be 65 years young, has the thought of enjoying his social security buzzing about in his head; certainly it is known he plans to spend considerable time "just fishing" up in Wisconsin or down in Florida as soon as the war is over.

North Hayden, Ind.—The new 18,000-bu. concrete grain storage tank is completed and ready for bean storage at the Gleaners & Farmers Co-operative elevator. A new concrete basement is being poured in the elevator also.—A. E. L.

## IOWA

Marshalltown, Ia.—E. E. Benedict, 82, retired flour and feed dealer, died Sept. 25.

Quimby, Ia.—A new soybean expeller has been installed at the Simonsen Bros. soybean mill.

Wadleigh, Ia.—E. A. Bowles of Fort Dodge recently purchased the T. W. Wright Grain Co. elevator.

Walcott, Ia.—Louis Maack, manager of Stockdale & Maack, embarked on his 51st year in the business Sept. 27.

Kalona, Ia.—John L. and Amos Hostetler have purchased the J. F. O'Loughlin Feed Store, taking possession Oct. 1.

Rockwell City, Ia.—A new truck scale with concrete deck is being installed at the Quaker Oats Elevator and a new office building constructed.

Mitchellville, Ia.—L. O. Wise has taken possession of the Craig Grain Elevator which he recently purchased and is operating the business as the Wise Elvtr. Co.

West Liberty, Ia.—The Farmers Exchange, recent purchaser of the Schafer Grain Co. elevator, has the plant in full operation with Raymond Kirkpatrick as manager.

Fairfax, Ia.—Joe Thoman sustained a deep gash in his head while at the Fairfax Grain Co. elevator Sept. 23, when he fell, several stitches being required to close the wound.

Manly, Ia.—Glenn Pogeler, new manager of the soybean plant being built here, has arrived and taken over his duties. Mr. Pogeler formerly was manager of an elevator at Badger.

Perry, Ia.—William Tack, who for many years was manager of the Denniston & Partidge Grain & Lumber Co., resigned recently and is with the F. J. Anderson Lumber Co.

Nashua, Ia.—Improvements have been made on the Nashua Feed Mill, recently purchased by John Roach's Sons, Inc., of Plainfield. A foundation has been made to widen the unloading driveway and a new truck hoist has been installed, replacing a wagon dump.

Alton, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has purchased the Klein Elevator, owned and operated by Henry W. Klein who has been in the grain business here for the past 37 years. Mr. Klein will retire.

Garnaville, Ia.—A large loading platform on a graveled driveway has been placed in the south side of the Garnaville Mill by V. H. Brandt, proprietor. A canopy has been built on the front of the mill on the north side.

Columbus Junction, Ia.—Weber & Huston have improved their elevators here and at Letts and installed new equipment. New conveyor belts and buckets were installed here and a new electric moisture tester at the Letts elevator.

Dysart, Ia.—Ed Kiekebusch, who has been employed in the Tama-Benton Grain Co. elevator for several years, has been promoted to manager of the business. His former place in the elevator has been taken by Rudy Siemens.

Pomeroy, Ia.—Old timers will remember Malcom Peterson who operated and owned an elevator at Pomeroy. His son, Paul, was reported killed in action Aug. 31 on New Guinea Island, serving there since Feb., 1942.—A. G. T.

Lineville, Ia.—Lloyd Bright, 50, owner of a grain elevator here, received severe leg injuries when a tractor he was attempting to repair at the Willis Villon farm ran over his leg. He was treated at the Veterans Hospital, Des Moines.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Sioux Soya Co. is in operation and shortly will go on a 24-hour basis. H. R. Scroggs, general manager, stated. The new plant will have a capacity of 40 tons of soybean meal and 1,700 gallons of oil daily when operating on a full schedule.

Goldfield, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator and feed mill have been repaired. The old elevator driveway was replaced with a new one much wider and higher than the old driveway. The old building was taken down and replaced with a modern mill building which contains 12 overhead bins.

Centerville, Ia.—Standard Soybean Mills has been acquired by Pillsbury Feed Mills, Clinton, Ia., division of Pillsbury Flour Mills. Pillsbury now has eight feed mills in the middle west and on the Pacific coast. Additional grounds were obtained with the local plant purchase to allow future expansion.—P. J. P. —Harry R. Schultz, former manager for the Standard, will be in charge for Pillsbury, and all the former employees will be retained.



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Garner, Ia.—Anthony Frank Lukas, 52, died unexpectedly Sept. 28 while at work at Garner Roller Mills. He suffered a heart attack as employees were closing the mill for the day.

Alburnett, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator was destroyed by fire Sept. 19 at a loss estimated at \$50,000 by Merle Strait, manager. Included in the loss was \$12,000 worth of feed. There was partial insurance. Mr. Strait stated the elevator probably would be rebuilt if and when priorities can be cleared to get materials.

Lake City, Ia.—The Mighell Grain Co.'s 25,000-bu. cribbed elevator being built to replace the one destroyed by fire will contain nine bins and have attached driveway. One leg will be driven by a 7.5-h.p. motor thru a Howell Head Drive, and an Ehrsam Trucklift will be installed. Tillotson Const. Co. has the contract.

Red Oak, Ia.—The Bricker Popcorn Co. has been purchased by the Confectioners, Inc., of Chicago, from Oliver Bricker, formerly of Faragut. The business will be operated along the same line as heretofore. Mr. Bricker's present contract expires March 1. D. J. Bennett of Schaller, Ia., is new general manager of the company for the new owners.

Centerville, Ia.—A small blaze in one of the drier stacks at Standard Soybean Mills early Oct. 4, was brot under control by the plant's own fire fighting equipment before much damage resulted. Harry Schultz, manager, stated the fire was out before the city fire department arrived, a call being put in for the city department with the idea in mind of taking no chances.

Barnum, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator has been purchased by E. A. Bowles, grain elevator owner and operator, who will be in personal charge at the elevator for the present. Other recent elevator acquisitions by Mr. Bowles includes the elevator at Wadleigh, Ia., purchased from Tom Wright, and the elevator at Moorland, purchased from Jack Coady. Mr. Bowles also owns elevators at Persia, Ia., and Barnard, Mo.

Titonka, Ia.—The Federal-North Iowa Grain Co.'s 45,000-bu. elevator and stock on hand has been purchased by the Farmers Co-operative Elevator and immediate possession was given. The local elevator will be operated in conjunction with the former elevator and plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., under the management of Fred Hagen who has been manager for the company for 17 years. E. O. Wright, manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co., has been given a long vacation with pay, at the conclusion of which he will resume active work with the company. C. K. Feinders, 2nd man, will continue in the employ of the company.

Dysart, Ia.—Stockholders of the Tama-Benton Grain Co. voted "no" on the proposed merger of that company with the Whitney Elvtr. Co., in a recent meeting held to consider the merger. The vote stood 62 against the merger, 23 in favor of it. Action also was taken to nullify the sale of 35 shares of stock in the company, which had been sold about Aug. 24 for \$50 a share. A court suit was started recently by B. F. Thomas of Traer, in behalf of the trust of the Ed Minkel estate, which owns two shares in the company. He claims that the shares had been sold at a value much less than the actual value of said stock, which should be approximately \$150 per share.

#### DES MOINES LETTER

The Iowa Feed Co. has purchased the three-story brick building on Third St. from F. M. Hubbell, Son & Co., Inc., and will use it for storage. Many improvements will be made, included in them the construction of loading docks and partitions.

Major Ron F. Kennedy, former sec'y of Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, is in England with the armed forces. He writes friends here that he is a part of the Eighth Air Force.

The Fox Chemical Co. recently announced the further expansion of its general offices here and the employment of two new officials. W. H. Tower was named head of the company's poultry feed department. He has been in the poultry service business in Harrisonburg, Va. Wendell M. Tutt was named general office manager.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa Feed School will hold a session here Oct. 14. Lectures will be given by the following: Rex Beresford, Iowa State college, Ames, "Beef Cattle Situation"; Dr. Gus Bohstedt, University of Wisconsin, "Dairy Cattle Feeding"; Dr. H. J. Sloan, University of Minnesota, "Poultry"; Dr. B. W. Fairbanks of Illinois, "Swine"; Dr. B. H. Thomas, Iowa State college, "Vitamins and General Nutrition." Feed manufacturers and dealers will attend.

## KANSAS

Lawrence, Kan.—The Lawrence Mlg. Co. reported a recent electrical damage loss.

Gridley, Kan.—The Sauder Elvtr. Co. has installed a new grain blower on its truck.

Clearwater, Kan.—High winds caused minor damage to the Kansas Milling Co. elevator recently.

Summerfield, Kan.—Hugo Nelson is operating his sorghum mill this fall for the first time in several years.

Larned, Kan.—Mr. Smith, new manager of the Farmers Elevator, has moved into the Sam Moore residence.

Kiowa, Kan.—The mill plant of the State Line Milling Co. was damaged by recent high winds, the loss small.

Newton, Kan.—The Midland Flour Mills Co. sustained a serious electrical damage loss on Sept. 11, caused by lightning.

Clearwater, Kan.—Kenneth McLaughlin is new manager of the Kansas Milling Co. elevator, succeeding Wilber Johnston.

Hartford, Kan.—E. G. Dewey is new manager of the Lord Grain Co. elevator. He has moved his family here from Emporia.

Anthony, Kan.—The Co-operative Elvtr. Co. will operate its feed sale department at the Swinson Motor Co. building for accommodations of customers.

Philipsburg, Kan.—C. E. Bray, who has managed the Hart Grain Co. elevator at Miltonvale for several years, has been transferred here to manage the company's local elevator.

Bucklin, Kan.—Leonard Birney, an employee at the Bucklin Co-operative Exchange Elevator for three years, has been appointed manager of the elevator to succeed Roy Mills, resigned.

Pleasanton, Kan.—George McLaughlin, employee at the Ray Milling Co., was painfully injured recently when he slipped and fell while at work, tearing the ligaments in his right foot.

Marysville, Kan.—The Commander-Larabee Milling Co. has opened its commercial feed plant in the completely remodeled and improved elevator northwest of here. New equipment was installed thruout the plant. This is the first of several plants the company is opening in this territory, another to be opened at Wellington about the middle of October and a third at Kiowa about Nov. 1. Earl Price is the local manager. A full line of Sunfed poultry and livestock feeds will be manufactured.

Robinson, Kan.—The Robinson Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n sustained a severe fire damage on Sept. 21.

Wellington, Kan.—The Hunter Mills were destroyed by fire the evening of Oct. 7, the fire starting in the top of the elevator. Estimated loss is \$300,000. Between 50,000 and 75,000 bus. of wheat burned.

Marion, Kan.—Paul Kelsey has been employed as manager of the Peabody Milling Co.'s recently acquired Red Elevator. Dave Ehrlich, former owner and operator, plans to go into defense work for the duration.

Overland Park, Kan.—The R. M. Jennings Feed & Coal Co. plant burned early Oct. 3. More than 60 tons of commercial feed were destroyed along with the frame building. Mr. Jennings has operated the company for 25 years.

Council Grove, Kan.—James Cowie recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator and John Melvin is temporarily in charge. Mr. Cowie, who had held the position for 13 years, has taken a civilian place at the Delavan airfield.

Carden (Marysville p.o.), Kan.—Dr. Crist C. Andrews, 49, who had operated the local elevator the past summer for the Uhlmann Grain Co., an elevator established by his father, the late Jacob Andrews, died of a heart attack at the elevator Sept. 20.

Solomon, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator is being repaired after weight of the stored grain had caused the elevator to bulge out nearly a foot. It was necessary to move about 15,000 bus. of grain to the Security Elevator while repairs are being made.

Dillon, Kan.—Raymond Breese of Herington is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Business Ass'n elevator, succeeding H. F. Weber, who resigned. Mr. Breese will be assisted by his wife, the former Ruth Weber, upon the return of the young couple from their wedding trip.

## KENTUCKY

Harrodsburg, Ky.—The H. T. Adams & Co., Inc., plant recently was damaged by fire originating from a pulley slipping on shaft.

## LOUISIANA

Crowley, La.—The Colonial Rice Mill, formerly the Dixie Rice Mill, has started milling operations in its new location on East First St. I. B. Kaplan, who has operated the mill for many years, is the son of A. Kaplan, pioneer miller, rice producer and builder of this community. Bob Dalferes, well known rice man, now is connected with the Colonial Mill.

## MICHIGAN

Coloma, Mich.—The Coloma Fruit Exchange plant recently was damaged by fire.

Sparta, Mich.—The Sparta Feed Co. has installed a Triumph Sheller and cob blower.

Union City, Mich.—A new No. 147 cleaner has been added by the Coldwater Co-op. Co.

Nunica, Mich.—R. S. Brown has added a Kelly-Duplex Mixer driven by a 5 h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Lyons, Mich.—Sylvester J. Fox, a co-partner in the Fox Elvtr. Co., died following a heart attack Sept. 15.

White Pigeon, Mich.—A new hammer mill, driven by a 50-h.p. motor, is being installed in the Fred Seybert feed mill. He also is installing a 1-ton feed mixer.

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Riga, Mich.—The Blissfield Co-op Co. plant recently sustained a small loss due to exposure to an incendiary fire.

Cosmos, Mich.—A short in a motor in the cupola of the Cosmos Elvtr. Co. elevator recently caused a damage loss.

Alcona (Harrisville, p.o.), Mich.—The Alcona Mills Co. has been purchased by Francis and Ambrose Meilstrup of Bay City.

Gobles, Mich.—A new sheller is being installed by the Gobleville Milling Co., and also a hammer mill driven by a 75 h.p. motor.

Richville, Mich.—Additions at the Richard Hoerlein Elevator include a second feed mixer, driven by a 5-h.p. fully enclosed motor, and a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Oaktown, Mich.—The Oak Feed Store, managed by Rush Kable, has installed new feed grinding and mixing equipment and is doing custom grinding and mixing.

Utica, Mich.—The Utica Farm Bureau is increasing its grinding capacity by the installation of another hammer mill with a 40-h.p. motor. It also is installing a cob crusher.

Parma, Mich.—A Blue Streak Hammer Mill with a 50-h.p. motor, and a twin screw mixer have been installed in the Parma Co-op. Elvtr. Co. plant, replacing a double runner attrition mill.

Parma, Mich.—Alger Hicks, manager of the Parma Co-op. Elevator for over two years, resigned his position recently. Frank Gilmore, former elevator manager, is temporarily in charge.

Richmond, Mich.—The Richmond Farmers Elvtr. Co. has replaced its attrition mill with a second hammer mill, driven by a 40-h.p. motor on the main shaft of the mill, and a separate 15-h.p. motor on the fan. It also will install a second Sidney Mixer.

Homer, Mich.—The Cortright Milling Co., owned by the Cortright family for over fifty years, has been sold to William Robert Wilson, of Detroit, who took possession Sept. 11. The name of the Cortright Milling Co. will be retained. The new owner plans to make extensive improvements in both the feed and flour mill.

Grassmere (Bad Axe p.o.), Mich.—Arthur S. Seley, 55, who for 25 years operated the local elevator for Wallace & Morley Co., resigning two years ago because of ill health, died of a heart attack Sept. 18. He was in an automobile with a brother-in-law, enroute to his home in Elkton after having been taken ill near Unionville, when he died.

St. John's, Mich.—The cob house of E. C. Smith & Son was set on fire Sept. 22, at 7:30 p.m. Prompt discovery of fire saved property valued at over \$100,000. Careful investigation by the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, in conjunction with the state police, brot to light that a 7-year old boy had taken matches from home and started the fire. He was accompanied by his younger brother who confessed to starting a fire in a near by warehouse the week before. It pays to keep your entire property securely locked against all intruders. Both boys have been paroled for one year.

## MINNESOTA

Herman, Minn.—High winds damaged the roof of the Herman Mills mill recently.

Fairfax, Minn.—The additions and remodeling have been completed at the Farmers Grain & Stock Co. elevator.

Cleveland, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds, the loss small.

Fairfax, Minn.—The Pacific Grain Co. has installed a new seed cleaner in its elevator and enlarged the loading door at freight car loading level.

Storden, Minn.—The Lande-Larson Grain Co. elevator was destroyed by fire Sept. 18 that started in the cupola. Along with the building 2,000 bus. of flax and 1,500 bus. of other grain burned.

Crookston, Minn.—J. C. Pratt, 58, former State Representative, a field man for the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, died of a heart attack at his home Sept. 20.

St. Cloud, Minn.—Clint Hill has been named new manager of the Jack Frost Feed & Grain Co. of St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids. He has been manager of feed companies in Iowa and at Alexandria.

Currie, Minn.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has completed the 24 x 40 ft. two-story addition to its elevator to house its feed grinder and grain huller. A feed mixer will be installed later.

Lake Park, Minn.—First grain has been received in the newly constructed Peavey elevator replacing the one destroyed by fire last November. The new structure, built at a cost of about \$20,000, has a capacity of approximately 50,000 bus. of grain. Some work remains to be done on the elevator.

Duluth, Minn.—Carl E. Bolte, director of the industrial service division, SWPC, recently addressed the members of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of "The Preservation of Small Business Now and Postwar". Mr. Bolte is president and general manager of the Slater Mill & Elvtr. Co., Slater, Mo., and vice pres. of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.—F. G. C.

Barnesville, Minn.—Oscar Holt and William Dahl, employees of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., were denied overtime claims against the company, Federal Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye finding that the plaintiffs did not come under the labor standards act by which they sought to collect overtime wages because the elevator employs less than seven persons. The men are reported considering an appeal.

Wolverton, Minn.—Elevators of the Wolverton Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n and the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., were destroyed by fire the night of Sept. 17 at a loss estimated at more than \$125,000. Ben A. Anderson, proprietor of the Farmers Elevator, estimated his loss in excess of \$65,000. It included, with the elevator building, 45,000 bus. of grain; 30 tons of coal and a quantity of potato sacks stored in a building adjacent to the elevator, which also burned. L. D. Robinson, of Fargo, district superintendent for the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., estimated loss of grain stored in the company's elevator at more than \$25,000; 175 tons of coal that burned was valued at about \$3,000. Replacement value of the building was estimated at about \$25,000. The St. Anthony firm has made tentative plans to move another elevator from Pitcairn Siding, N. D., here, a distance of about 18 miles, to replace the one destroyed. It has a 25,000-bu. capacity, as had the elevator that burned. It is of newer type and not now in use.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Regular quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on common stock of General Mills, Inc., will be paid Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 8.—P. J. P.

C. F. McGie, for several years associated with the sales staff of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. grain department is now with the Fraser-Smith Co.

Thomas L. Daniels, vice-president of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., has been named chairman of the United Service Organization Council for Minnesota.

Robert E. Jones, manager of the warehouse division for the Russell-Miller Milling Co., recently was guest of honor at a luncheon given by company associates commemorating completion of his 25th year with the company.

The Exselsior Milling Co. has been organized, capital stock, \$75,000; to buy, sell, store, mix, produce, dispose of, and generally deal in feed and kindred products for all classes of live-stock and poultry; 1,500 shares, p.v. \$50 each; incorporators, W. T. Chapman, St. Louis Park; E. J. Dougherty, Canton, O.; J. R. Stuart, Minneapolis.

Harold W. Abrahams, formerly on the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce trading floor for the Victoria Elvtr. Co., has taken a similar position with Edward P. Kehoe & Son.

George L. Wicks, 47, grain salesman for the Atwood-Larson Co., died of a heart attack on his way to work Sept. 14. He had stopped at a filling station for gas when stricken.

An effort is being made to recruit 250 workers to shovel grain and thus help prevent terminal elevator congestion. Employers are offering top wages for this type of work, with time and half for over 40 hours a week. Workers 18 or over will be considered without physical examination. All work must be done during daylight hours.—P. J. P.

"Fire Prevention in Grain Elevators" was the subject of a talk made by Arthur P. Spottswood, chief of the fire prevention bureau, Minneapolis Fire Department, at the regular meeting of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents held here on Sept. 28. The meeting followed a buffet supper and was attended by approximately 50 members and guests.

Julius Korman, Princeton, was elected president of the metropolitan division of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n in a meeting held here Sept. 24. Other officers chosen were: Walter Foss, Stillwater, vice-pres.; David McHugh, Anoka, sec'y-treas. The division includes feed and grain merchants of Hennepin, Ramsey, Washington, Anoka, Isanti and Chisago Counties in Minnesota.

J. L. Hanley, who has been in charge of feed sales for the International Milling Co., has resigned, effective Oct. 15, and will go to Florida for an extended rest. Mr. Hanley suffered an abdominal hemorrhage last May while attending the annual meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n in Chicago, and several blood transfusions were necessary to save his life. Since then he has been active again, but his physicians advise a long rest.

E. H. Mirick, vice-pres. of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., was elected president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce at the annual election held Oct. 7. Other officers named were: M. R. Devaney, vice-pres. of Russell-Miller Milling Co., first vice-pres.; he has been senior director of the Chamber and representing country elevator interests; H. H. Terse, vice-pres. of Searle Grain Co., and representing terminal elevator interests, second vice-pres.; directors elected: A. M. Hartwell, C. E. Johnson, J. A. Bolton, Arthur G. Hessburg, Frank H. Higgins, Ben C. McCabe, Adrian M. Howard; other directors in addition to those just named are J. T. Culhane, P. C. Rutherford and R. C. Woodworth. Adrian M. Howard, retiring president, was nominated to the position of director representing futures interests. Mr. Howard had declined to accept re-nomination for the presidency. The newly elected officers, directors and board members will take office Oct. 18. The final regular meeting of the present board is scheduled for Oct. 14.

## MISSOURI

Pleasant Hill, Mo.—The Moundridge Milling Co. reported a recent electrical damage loss.

Branson, Mo.—Picker & Beardsley Commission Co. has closed its St. Louis office and is located here.

Clinton, Mo.—The Commander-Larabee Milling Co. has replaced a 50-h.p. steam engine with a 75-h.p. engine.—P. J. P.

Jackson, Mo.—The Cape County Milling Co. recently sustained a damage loss, caused by heat from welding of tank joints igniting wood partitions.

Platte City, Mo.—Tom C. Swaney of Kansas City has purchased the Keys Milling Co. He will continue to operate the plant under the same name.

Independence, Mo.—W. C. Dunn, 80, for many years superintendent at Waggoner-Gates Milling Co., died at Winterhaven, Fla., recently. Mr. Dunn retired from active business several years ago.

Carthage, Mo.—The Continental Milling Co., owners of the former Cowgill Milling Co., is arranging some of its equipment and making changes to grind barley and kafir corn to be furnished processors for use in making alcohol for governmental use. The company also is expanding its feed production business and in addition to manufacture of certain stock rations is grinding considerable quantities of government feed wheat for use of other processors. James Webb, veteran miller who retired a few years ago, is back as head miller in the plant. W. M. Evans is general manager.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Board of Trade has made arrangements to remove from its present quarters before its lease expires Dec. 31, 1944, to the old building occupied from 1888 to 1925 and known as the Manufacturers Exchange building, which has been purchased for \$50,000. Title will be taken by a corporation with \$75,000 paid in capital, and the following officers: Walter R. Scott, pres.; Harold A. Merrill, vice-pres.; W. C. Goffe, treas.; C. W. Pershing, secretary.

George D. Bradley, Chicago regional director of C.C.C. wired: "All Kansas City, St. Joseph and Topeka operators that have executed the 1943 terminal merchandising soybean contract are advised that we are eliminating the buying restriction on 20c per cwt. area in Iowa and 23.5c area of Minnesota, thereby opening the area in those states for Kansas City purchase where combination rates from country origin to the southwest and Dallas break equal or less between Kansas City and St. Louis."

#### MONTANA

Wibaux, Mont.—The Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by hail recently.

Hamilton, Mont.—The new elevator, constructed since Aug. 1, is full of grain. Additional mill equipment now being installed includes an attrition mill which will double the grinding capacity.—F. K. H.

Nashua, Mont.—The former Winter-Truesdell-Diercks elevator here, one of 20 elevators in 17 districts recently purchased by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, has been leased by the Nashua Farmers Union Grain Co., possession to be given as soon as grain is weighed. H. J. Loff, who has been manager here for years, stated his plans for the future are indefinite.

Valier, Mont.—Cargill, Inc., has purchased the International Elvtr. Co. elevator here and sold to International Elvtr. Co. the Cargill interests at Williams. By the sale Cargill, Inc., now has two large elevators here, both equipped with grain cleaning plants, and will operate both as separate places of business, designating the recently acquired elevator as Cargill No. 2. Steve Kovatch has been employed as manager. The company plans to move its bulk oil plant here soon from Williams and will operate it in connection with one of the local elevators. Cargill, Inc., also has opened the old dehydrating plant northeast of here and is buying barley there.

#### NEBRASKA

Oxford, Neb.—The Crete Mills recently sustained a fire loss to local stock.

Monroe, Neb.—The T. B. Hord coal sheds were destroyed by fire recently.

Foster, Neb.—Herman Dangberg recently resigned his position at Reikofski Bros. elevator.

Beatrice, Neb.—Floyd D. Henry, 45, employee of the Crete Mills, for 35 years, died recently.

Cozad, Neb.—Fire did some damage in an elevator leg at the Noel Cover dehydrating plant Oct. 1.

Fairbury, Neb.—Frank Lea, 41, associated with his father and brothers in the Lea Milling Co. until a year ago, died Sept. 26 after a short illness.

Auburn, Neb.—Ed Ely will relinquish control of his elevator on Oct. 15 to A. F. Gibbs, recent purchaser of the business.

Neligh, Neb.—J. W. Spirk was severely injured recently when a grain truck backed into him, pinning him between the truck and elevator.

Scribner, Neb.—The Scribner Lumber & Grain Co. recently replaced its grinding equipment with a new improved type of portable mill, Walter Maas, manager, announced.

Roscoe, Neb.—C. L. Hull, who has been manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator for nine years, recently purchased the elevator and will operate it under the name of Hull Grain Co.

Omaha, Neb.—The Rocky Mountain Grain Commission Co. has applied for transfer of the Omaha Grain Exchange membership of John L. Dower, deceased, to Fred W. Lake, vice-president of the company.

Crookston, Neb.—W. W. Naylor has sold the Crookston Elevator to Joe Zersen and Henry Bostrom of Julesburg, Colo., who took possession Oct. 1, and is retiring after 25 years in the grain business, to look after other interests.

North Loup, Neb.—The 42nd annual Pop Corn Festival held here recently proved a great success. There was a parade of floats and bands, a program of speeches, a bond rally, exhibits, and crowning of the popcorn queen.

Cozad, Neb.—The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. purchased \$20,000 in War Savings Bonds in the Third War Loan Drive, Claude Swink, manager of the local plant, announced. This sum was divided between Lexington and Cozad precincts.

Sutton, Neb.—Joe Menza, manager of the Sutton Co-op. Grain Co., announced the company enjoyed the largest business in its history during 1943, and recently mailed a three per cent interest payment on all stock of record as of Sept. 1, 1943, this payment in addition to the regular dividend payment mailed customers at the close of the fiscal year.

Auburn, Neb.—A. F. Gibbs, who recently purchased the local elevator and business of the Volkman Grain Co. and employed H. E. Hanson as manager, on Sept. 14 purchased the elevator and grain business here and at Rohrs, of the E. H. Ely Grain Co. Mr. Hanson will be manager of the three elevators. Mr. Gibbs is owner and operator of one of Nebraska's large hatcheries.

#### NEW JERSEY

Brooklawn, N. J.—Barney Goodman, founder and president of the feed and hay company of Barney Goodman & Sons, died Sept. 16.

#### NEW MEXICO

Texico, N. M.—C. M. Henderson, Henderson Grain & Seed Co. Farwell, has purchased the Plain Grain & Seed Co. and will continue to operate both businesses.

Texico, N. M.—The Plaines Grain & Seed Co. has been purchased by C. M. Henderson and will be managed by his son, Clifton Henderson. S. C. Hunter and W. J. Mathews were the former owners. C. M. Henderson will continue to operate the seed and grain business at Farwell, Tex.

#### NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Samuel Ernst Provoost, prominent for many years in Buffalo's grain business, died recently after a long illness.—G. E. T.

Bainbridge, N. Y.—Charles H. Eldred & Co., Inc., sustained a severe fire damage to stock of Gluten feed on Sept. 27.

Walton, N. Y.—The Camp Milling Co. has constructed an elevator near the front of its building on Howell St., to facilitate loading and unloading operations.

New York, N. Y.—C. H. Cedarvall, operating manager of the steamship division of Continental Grain Co., recently was granted a leave of absence from the company to assist the War Shipping Administration in Washington.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Lloyd Hedrick, manager of the Buffalo feed mill of Ralston Purina Co. since it opened in 1914 and supervisor over five other eastern and Canadian plants, was elected a vice-pres. of the company. Mr. Hedrick joined the company in 1912 at St. Louis as grain buyer and general purchasing agent. He announced that all company employees throughout the country, including approximately 400 in this area, are receiving a bonus of 6 per cent of their annual salaries, with the suggestion that the extra payment be invested in War Bonds.—G. E. T.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

Hannah, N. D.—High winds damaged the roof of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator recently.

Hatton, N. D.—An elevator for storing peas, soybeans and seeds has been established here by Dean Osling Co.

Shawnee (McCanna p.o.), N. D.—C. H. Ihlen has purchased the local elevator and will operate as C. H. Ihlen Grain.

Parshall, N. D.—Gerald Ranum has been installed as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator, succeeding W. D. Johnson.

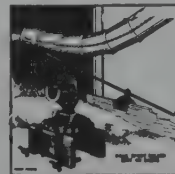
Antler, N. D.—The old International elevator is being moved to the Farmer Elevator site and the two elevators will be joined.

Easby, N. D.—Clyde R. Showers, manager of the Cargill, Inc., elevator since last June, died Sept. 17. Before coming here Mr. Showers operated an elevator at Wolford.

Solen, N. D.—A. N. Hattenbuehler, who recently sold his elevator here to the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., a division of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n in St. Paul, has remained as local manager of the elevator.

Stiles (Edward p.o.), N. D.—The office of the Farmers Union Elevator was destroyed by fire Sept. 9 when a gasoline can, which was being used to fill the engine, caught fire. A. A. Bariletti is manager of the elevator, which formerly was the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. house.

Lawton, N. D.—When the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n elevator burst recently, from overloading, the structure was jarred so badly it dropped six feet on one side and is leaning dangerously, threatening to tip completely over. Thousands of bushels of grain spilled forth when the break occurred, pouring over the ground and across the railroad right of way. Men were put to work at once to save as much as possible of the grain. The elevator is badly wrecked.



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## OHIO

London, O.—The Green Feed Store was broken into recently and the thief escaped with \$281.—P. J. P.

Greenville, O.—George E. Denniston, 57, grain and coal dealer, died recently following a cerebral hemorrhage.

Sabina, O.—Nettie Maddux recently filed suit against Dewine & Hamma, grain elevator operators, for alleged damages to her property.

Vermillion, O.—The Vermillion Mill & Supply has installed a new mixer, ton capacity; new motors, and built an addition to the loading platform.

Montpelier, O.—The Hadco Feed & Hay Co. has moved here from Pioneer, O., the change made because of some railroad facilities being discontinued at Pioneer.

Circleville, O.—All employees of the local plant of the Ralston Purina Co. recently received a 6 per cent bonus, the payment being made two weeks ahead of schedule so the bonus money could be put into war bonds.—P. J. P.

Columbus, O.—The American Maize-Products Co. recently declared the regular dividend of \$1.75 per share on preferred stock, payable Sept. 30 to stockholders of record Sept. 22, and a dividend of 25c per share on the common stock, payable Oct. 15 to stockholders of record Oct. 2.—P. J. P.

Farmersville, O.—The Farmersville Exchange elevator was destroyed by fire early Sept. 19, with a loss estimated at \$18,000. Charles Lohman, manager, stated there was partial insurance. A large amount of corn, oats and mill-feed burned along with the building and valuable milling machinery.

Washington C. H., O.—Grain elevator and milling facilities here consisting of a Purina agency and custom milling for farmers in addition to other grain products, have been sold to W. C. Driesbach, Mt. Sterling, and Arthur Scott. Mr. Driesbach has been operating a mill at Mt. Sterling for the past eight years.

Cincinnati, O.—H. R. Drackett, president of the Drackett Co., manufacturers, announced that Robert A. Boyer, formerly director of soybean research for Henry Ford at Dearborn, Mich., and several of his key technical assistants have joined the Drackett Co., Mr. Boyer as director of scientific research. He brings with him a major part of the laboratory and plant equipment that he and his staff developed at Dearborn. Henry Ford, faced with the necessity of again assuming the presidency of the Ford Motor Co. because of the death of his son, Edsel Ford, decided he would no longer be able to carry on his soybean fiber research, Mr. Drackett stated. A number of changes also have been made in the executive staffs of both the Drackett Co. and the Drackett Products Co., subsidiary.—P. J. P.

Wellington, O.—The Farmers Feed Store recently sold its portable feed grinding unit and in the future all grinding and mixing of feeds will be done at the company's store in McConnellsville.

## TOLEDO LETTER

Charles W. Elliott, president and manager of the Toledo Grain Elevator, just received official word that his son, William, who is an ensign in the U. S. Navy, is a prisoner of Japan somewhere in the Philippines.

Robert L. Schuster, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Schuster, was given an honorable medical discharge from the army recently. While stationed at Greensboro, N. C., Mr. Schuster was confined for several days in the army medical hospital.

At the annual meeting of Kasco Mills, Inc., Jack Ball, who has been in charge of production, was elevated to vice-presidency. John Luscombe, former treasurer was also made a vice-president. Fred Wilkinson, office manager and accountant was named treasurer. O. E. M. Keller, president and general manager, was re-elected along with the other officers.

## OKLAHOMA

Enid, Okla.—Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., this year discontinued its local office.

Alva, Okla.—The newly organized Alva Terminal Elevator Co. has been incorporated for \$350,000.

Hobart, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000.—P. J. P.

Kingfisher, Okla.—The Burrus Mill & Elevator Co. sustained a small loss in September when high winds damaged its Elevator C.

Marland, Okla.—Homer E. Barkley, manager of Bliss Grain, Inc., and Miss Nell Hewitt, Ponca City, were married recently.

Okeene, Okla.—William Cobb recently was promoted to superintendent from the position of miller with the Okeene Milling Co.

El Reno, Okla.—The Sheldon Reese Grain Co. is completing the construction of a feed mill. Tillotson Construction Co. is doing the work.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Southland Cotton Oil Co. has adapted its local plant to crushing of flaxseed during the months when cottonseed is not available. It is the first linseed plant to be licensed in the state.

Enid, Okla.—The Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n plans to hold a convention in May unless travel conditions are prohibitive, association members feeling a full discussion of many subjects and problems affecting the grain and feed business being necessary. Final decision on the proposal will be made by the board of directors at an early meeting.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y.

Erick, Okla.—The Aaron Fry Feed & Mill has been sold by Mrs. Fry to W. R. Hall, former owner of the Erick Mill & Elevator. Mr. Hall has taken charge of the business and plans an expansion program. Mrs. Fry had been operating the plant since her husband enlisted in the Navy.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. S. Hargett, president of the Southwestern Division of General Mills, Inc., has been named chairman of the postwar planning com'tee of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, which has for its purpose the planning for reconstruction and full employment following the war.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Rosalia, Wash.—The Rosalia Producers, Inc., elevator was damaged by fire about 7:30 a.m., Sept. 23.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Alfred A. Halterman, 72, grain buyer for Kerr Gifford & Co. for over 30 years, died Sept. 17.

Sprague, Wash.—The Sprague Grain Growers recently converted a sack warehouse here into a bulk grain warehouse.

Ephrata, Wash.—Spontaneous ignition of stoker coal is reported as the cause of a small damage fire in the Farmers Warehouse Co. plant on Sept. 5.

Ellensburg, Wash.—Officers of the Northwest Chemurgy Co-operative, with plants established at Wenatchee and Lynden, announce they shortly will erect a third plant in Ellensburg, at a cost of \$60,000.—F. K. H.

Boise, Ida.—Idaho bean and edible pea growers have been assured by Idaho USDA war board, that they can obtain prices for their 1943 crops at least equal to the support levels pledged by Department of Agriculture last spring when increased acreages were asked to meet war-time needs.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Fire destroyed the Kerr-Gifford Milling Co.'s Diamond Plant Oct. 5 with a loss estimated by Ray Hughes, manager, at \$100,000. Approximately 25,000 bus. of bulk wheat and barley and mill feed, and 40,000 empty grain sacks were consumed by flames which raged nearly three hours.—F. K. H.

Sandpoint, Ida.—The Co-op Gas & Supply Co.'s \$40,000 new grain storage and feed plant just being completed here was dedicated Oct. 2. With the plant's completion three units now are operated by the local Co-op Gas & Supply, all under the management of Jay Saum with Roland Lockmann in charge of feed and grain.

Moscow, Ida.—Grain warehouses are bulging and pea storage buildings are overflowing as Latah County farmers pull their machines from the fields after their second war-record harvest. Figures of county farm officials and warehousemen put the average wheat yield at 25 bus. an acre below average because of frost damage last winter. Highest yield reported to the county A. A. A. office was 48½ bus.—F. K. H.



The Tornado Blower can quickly be converted into a powerful sprayer by attaching a one-gallon spray tank in place of the rubber nozzle. Will keep your plant or warehouse free of weevils, grain moths, etc.

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EVERYTHING IN MACHINERY  
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GRAIN ELEVATORS  
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## PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Jesse C. Stewart Co., grain, flour and feed merchants, has moved its offices to West Carson St., South Side, where additional office and warehousing space was obtained by taking over the property of the Dukane Coffee Co. adjoining the Stewart company holdings. The move followed sale of the wholesale grocery department of the business to the Sexton company of Chicago.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Tyndall, S. D.—The Geo. Lehr Elevator was sold at public auction Oct. 5.

Howard, S. D.—D. E. McDaniel of Huron is new manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. elevator, succeeding E. E. Setbacken, who resigned.

Frederick, S. D.—The Osborne-McMillen elevator was destroyed by fire Sept. 27, together with 8,000 bus. of grain including 2,500 bus. of wheat. The loss was estimated at about \$50,000.

Dell Rapids, S. D.—A. B. Gillette, operator of the Gillette Elevator, reported a property damage loss recently sustained when a truck backed into an open grating in the elevator runway.

Brentford, S. D.—The Pacific Grain Co. elevator of which Oswald Lillemore was manager, was destroyed by fire Oct. 4, along with 66,000 bus. of grain. The loss was estimated at \$175,000; insured.

## SOUTHEAST

Pilot Mountain, N. C.—William P. Henley, 65, who operated a roller mill here for the past 20 years, and former mayor of Pilot Mountain, died Sept. 25.—P. J. P.

Atlanta, Ga.—J. C. Timmerman, 60, salesman for the Atlanta Milling Co., died of a heart attack Sept. 25 while witnessing the Georgia Tech-University of North Carolina football game.

Muscle Shoals, Ala.—Production of dicalcium phosphate, designed to relieve a wartime shortage of bone meal as a mineral supplement in livestock and poultry feed, has started at the Tennessee Valley Authority's plant. Annual production may reach 15,000 tons, with 12,000 tons going to the Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange for distribution from Ithaca, N. Y. Some 3,000 tons will be used on test-demonstration farms in the Tennessee Valley.

## TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—George G. Keith, 57, president and owner of the Hermitage Feed Mills, a business extending thruout the south, died Sept. 29 after a long illness. Mr. Keith was one of the first presidents of the Southern Mixed Feeds Manufacturers Ass'n, and before organizing the Hermitage Mills was with the Golden Grain Milling Co.

## TEXAS

Childress, Tex.—F. W. Isaacs has purchased the interest of W. E. Bradford in the R. R. Robertson Co., and assumed management.

Fort Worth, Tex.—W. O. Brackett, head of the Brackett Grain Co. is recovering from a recent illness at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

White Deer, Tex.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. elevator was totally destroyed by fire caused by lightning. Mr. Shuman's plans are indefinite at this time, but will doubtless rebuild, if priorities can be obtained.

Terrell, Tex.—Joseph Boyer Anthony, 86, for many years identified with the Terrell Milling Co. from its organization until it was sold to its present owners, died Sept. 20, just three and a half days after his wife passed away, of whose death he was never informed.—P. J. P.

Lamesa, Tex.—Higginbotham Feed & Elvtr. Co. is a new firm now doing business here.

Austin, Tex.—Dr. F. D. Fuller, for 26 years chief of the Division of Feed Control service, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, has retired for age. During his leadership the feed control service of Texas has become a valuable agency thru regulation of the commercial feed business. The division also has stressed the educational phase wherein manufacturers and dealers were assisted in adopting the most effective measures in the manufacture and distribution and uniformly high quality feeds.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—New members recently enrolled by the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Hills-Whitlow, Dimmitt; Devine Mill & Elevator, Devine; Green Grain Co., Brenham; C. W. Hill, Trenton; Johnson's Feed Store, Irving; Pierce Grain Co., Houston; J. S. Reed & Sons, San Marcos; Riggs Grain Co., Mesquite; Southland Cotton Oil Co., Waxahachie; Stone-Hart Grain Co., Ft. Worth; White Young Grain Co., Lubbock; Wilson Grain Co., Rule, Tex.; and Shreveport Grain & Elevator, Shreveport, La.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

## WISCONSIN

Bonduel, Wis.—The Bonduel Feed & Light Co. has changed its name to Bonduel Feed Co.

Superior, Wis.—West & Peterson have purchased and are operating the former Carl Kommes feed store.—F. G. C.

River Falls, Wis.—Peter Carlsen of Prescott has purchased the equipment and stock of the T. Thomson & Son feed and produce firm.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of October, 1943, has been determined by the Finance Com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5 per cent.

Appleton, Wis.—The Western Elevtr. Co., Inc., has been incorporated; to deal in grains, feeds, seeds of all kinds. Incorporators, George Paltzer, Robt. W. Ebben, William F. Hegner.

Wausau, Wis.—The Wausau Malting Co. has been incorporated; 500 shares at \$100 each; to deal in malt and malt products; incorporators, Jos. W. Pape, E. E. Fleming, William F. Krueger.

Lancaster, Wis.—The City Feed & Produce Co., has moved to the former Newman feed barn which building has been remodeled to meet the requirements of the new business. William Kaap is owner and operator of the business.

Sparta, Wis.—R. W. Biel, proprietor of the Water Street Mill, has purchased the Jacobsen property on Jefferson Ave., and is remodeling and enlarging the building to 62x80 ft. It will give Mr. Biel room for a commodious office as well as ample space for feed grinding and warehouse for feeds.

Superior, Wis.—Peter Skamser was re-elected chairman of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission at a reorganization meeting of the three member board recently. Other members of the board, Fred R. Fisher, Waupaca, and E. W. Richardson, South Range, were elected vice-chairman and sec'y-treasurer, respectively.

Whitehall, Wis.—The 75-ft. Olson Feed Store elevator has been moved from its location on the east side of Main St. to a new foundation about a block west, beside the Olson Feed Store. The elevator, about 40 years old, was built by Cargill Grain Co., later sold to the Pigeon Grain & Livestock Co., and bought about two years ago by Prie Olson, Blair. The frame building is estimated to weight about 155 tons.

## Fire Prevention in Elevators

Arthur P. Spottswood, chief of the fire prevention bureau of the Minneapolis Fire Department, in addressing a meeting Sept. 28 of the Society of Elevator Superintendents, said:

A clean house seldom burns. It all simmers down to one thing: Keep your eyes open and eliminate all fire hazards.

Carelessness is responsible for 92% of all fires.

Elevators and mills should be protected from an "exposure" fire as far as possible. This can be done in many instances by keeping the weeds and grass, stray bits of coeprage paper and other litter, from collecting on the premises.

Dust collecting systems should be adequate and discharge should be to detached dust houses. Elevators and mills should be cleaned often to prevent any accumulation of dust. The "NO SMOKING" rule should be enforced rigidly.

Electric motors and generators should be kept clean and should have the dust blown from them frequently. Journal boxes should have alarms attached to them and should be kept clean and well oiled. Electric conduit and the frames of large motors and starters should be properly grounded. Electric lights in dusty atmospheres in elevators and mills should be of the vapor proof type.

Ralph Moore, a leader in the farm bloc, while in Chicago recently urged a return to traditional free enterprise in agriculture to speed production for war and civilians.

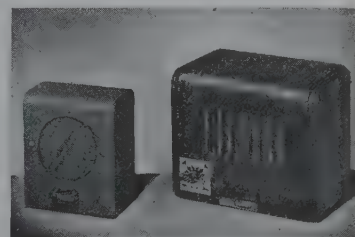
The C.C.C. has agreed to supply Mexico with 12,000,000 bus. of wheat in store at Gulf Ports, the C.C.C. to import an equal amount of Canadian wheat into the eastern states.

The Soy Food Mills, Inc., has brought suit in the district court at Chicago against the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. for an accounting of profits of the sale of a product known as Golden Bake Mix and containing soybean flour.

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... make you money because you can save an immense amount of time and greatly speed up production. You can be 5 places all at one time, or in a vital spot in a jiffy simply by the turn of a button and talking in a natural voice. Private or group direction to all of 5 departments available from your master station without cut-ins. Personnel can contact you.

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## Grain Carriers

In the first seven months last year 51,606 new cars were installed; this year the production for the same period was 12,030.

The Alton has asked leave to abandon 19.4 miles of road between Carrollton and East Hardin, Ill., a branch operating at a loss.

Decatur, Ill.—Effective at midnight Oct. 6 an embargo has been placed on shipments of soybeans to Decatur. Permits will be required.

Abandonment of 24 miles of road from Tecumseh Junction to Rockford, Neb., by the Burlington is recommended by Examiner Jordan.

Production of 4,080 box cars early in 1944 has been authorized, according to the O.D.T. Total number of cars of all kinds authorized is 15,983.

Washington, D. C.—Changes have been made in the barge construction program to provide material increases in the capacity for moving grain on the Mississippi River.

Grain car loadings during the fourth quarter of 1943 are estimated by the 13 shippers advisory boards to be 370,558, against 343,543 in the last quarter of 1942.

Effective Oct. 10 the Chicago, Attica & Southern is permitted to abandon its line between Yeddo and West Melcher, and Oct. 20 from Needersburg, Ind., to Yeddo, 24 miles.

A special railroad emergency board has denied the \$3-a-day wage increase demanded by more than 300,000 operating railroad employes and recommended instead an increase of 32 cents a day in basic wages.

Exceptions have been filed by respondents to Examiner Fichthorn's report on I. & S. 5180, grain proportionals to Louisiana, affecting rates from Chicago and Minneapolis to New Orleans.

The pre-war high record of the railways was made in October, 1928, when ton-mileage was almost 45 billion, which compares with an expected all time record of nearly 70,000,000 ton-miles in October, 1943.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in compliance with a court order, has suspended I. & S. No. 5254 from Sept. 12 to Apr. 12, the operation of schedules canceling B. & O. switching charges at the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. plant at Decatur, Ill.

Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, Oct. 1 announced the policy which will govern the issuance of Certificates of War Necessity to operators of commercial motor vehicles intending to engage in new operations.

Gross operating revenues of the Class I railroads of the United States during the 8 months ended Aug. 31, totaled \$5,938,086,247, against \$4,629,747,345 during the like months of 1942. Net income, after charges, was \$610,100,000, against \$465,200,276, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The Illinois Chamber of Commerce has petitioned Illinois members of Congress to prevent action on 14 pending bills that would make rates a political football. Harry J. Neumiller, of Peoria, pres. of the Chamber says if the bills were passed "Producers would find their markets limited to their own immediate territories."

Hearings were held at Chicago beginning Sept. 14 by the Interstate Commerce Commission on switching charges at the Decatur, Ill., plants of Corn Products Refining Co., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., and Soy Products Co. The investigation arose from an order in 1938 restraining the payment of terminal allowances.

Chicago, Ill.—The Commodity Credit Corporation gave notice Oct. 7: "We are eliminating Chicago market from purchasing soybeans in the Iowa and Minnesota areas. No purchases can be made Iowa, Minnesota for Peoria, Savanna, Ill., Davenport, Burlington, storage rates from points of origin in Iowa. Minnesota will transit to St. Louis without penalty as against Kansas City combination rate to Dallas."

Grain and grain products loading during the week ended Oct. 2 totaled 53,495 cars, an increase of 281 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 2,938 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Oct. 2 totaled 37,311 cars, a decrease of 646 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 2,148 cars above the corresponding week in 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Single-factor thru rates in place of the present multiple-factor rates (local rates to gateways or basing points, plus proportional rates beyond) are proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a report on Docket 17,000, for southern territory. The single-factor rates are to be based on a prescribed scale and applied over routes where the distance does not exceed (for long hauls) over 133.3% of the short haul. Three transit stops, without additional charge, would be permitted under the proposed thru rates, and a charge made for additional stops.

Railroads should be permitted to place themselves in position to do after the war the maintenance and repair work which cannot be done now because of inability to get materials and labor. R. V. Fletcher, of Washington, D. C., vice pres. of the Ass'n of American Railroads, declared in an address. This can be accomplished, Mr. Fletcher said, by an amendment to the Internal Revenue Code which would recognize as an operating expense the cost of the maintenance and renewal work which normally would be done now, but which must be postponed because of war conditions. "As the law stands now, in the case of many railroads, in order to lay aside a dollar for a rainy day, they must set aside \$5.26, the average of \$4.26 representing the amount of taxes."

## World's Biggest Car of Grain

Biggest cars there have been of oats, wheat and any other grain; but the biggest car of any grain makes us sit up and take notice.

Such was N. P. 30,329 received at Chicago, Oct. 6, with 3,351 bus. and 44 lbs. of No. 2 yellow corn. No carload of any grain anywhere any time has ever weighed more than this 187,700 lbs. This is a weight of over 93 tons. In comparison, visualize 15 big loaded coal trucks, each with 6 tons of coal.

The excellent quality of the corn made the weight possible, altho the corn did not fill all the space in the car, which was 50 ft. 3 in. x 9 ft. 2 in. by 10 ft. high containing 4,606 cubic feet and had a marked capacity of 100,000 lbs.

The corn weighed 57.5 lbs. per bushel, with 12.8% moisture and 5% damage.

The honor of loading this car goes to the Bonges Grain & Supply Co., Ottawa, Ill., who applied it on a contract with Daniel F. Rice & Co., who turned it over to the Corn Products Refining Co. at Argo, in whose elevator the weights were certified by the Board of Trade Weighing Department.

E. J. Feehery, who is manager of the receiving department of Rice & Co., is gratified at having been favored with this record-breaking shipment from Mr. Bonges.

Mr. Bonges is not trying to earn the nickname of "flat-wheel" Bonges, but takes a chance on that in order to comply with O.D.T. Director Eastman's injunction to load cars as full as possible to conserve equipment.

## Dakota Shippers Protest Car Order

C. C. S-10 "blocked elevators," a rule approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, is objected to by grain elevator operators who have brought the matter to the attention of Senator Langer of North Dakota. The rule reads:

In case of blocked elevators during periods of car shortage, the proportion of car distribution as between elevators shall be governed by the shipment of each elevator for the ten consecutive days, including Sundays and holidays, next preceding the day upon which the first one or more elevators became blocked.

Shippers assert the shipments governing car distribution should be dated farther back, from 30 to 60 days up to a year preceding the "blocked" date.

Senator Langer took it up with O.D.T. Director Eastman, but the only result was an allotment of 1,000 box cars.

## Change in Car Distribution Recommended

The Northwest Shippers Advisory Board in a meeting held Sept. 30 at the request of the Minneapolis Grain Shippers Ass'n recommended immediate changes in the present methods of car distribution.

Your committee feels that Rule CCS 10 governing the distribution of box cars for grain loading results in an unfair distribution of cars.

It is resolved that those in authority be requested to cancel or rescind this order CCS 10 and put into effect immediately the following regulations for distribution of cars for grain loading at stations on railroads serving the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana. Further, that the following procedure be adopted for the distribution of cars for grain loading.

1. Each shipper of grain shall make written order on the carrier's agent for cars wanted for grain loading, showing the following information:

- A. Date of order.
- B. Number of cars wanted (in units of 40 tons) and whether for sacked or bulk grain.
- C. Probable destinations.
- D. Date wanted to load.
- E. Quantity of each kind of grain on hand and conveniently located for prompt loading, tendered for rail shipment.
- F. Name of shipper.

Copies of orders by a shipper located on more than one carrier (Steam, electric, or water) shall be filed with the agent of each carrier. Such combined orders must not exceed the total grain conveniently located for prompt loading, tendered for shipment.

Note: The term "prompt loading" as used in these rules is intended to mean that a car placed for loading not later than 10:00 a. m. must be loaded and billing instructions tendered before 10:00 a. m. the next morning, falling which, such car will be charged against the shipper's allotment as an additional empty for each succeeding day held for loading, or for billing instructions.

2. No shipper shall be allotted a greater number of cars on any one day than can be loaded in 24 hours after the cars are placed for loading.

3. Should it be discovered that any shipper has overstated the amount awaiting shipment, his allotment shall be reduced until he has received only his proper proportion.

Note: The term "awaiting shipment" as used in these rules shall be held to mean grain in a position to be loaded into cars and on orders for which cars are requested.

4. When it becomes apparent that there are not a sufficient number of cars available to fill all orders promptly, the carriers shall make every effort to allot the available cars so as to maintain the existing competitive relationship, recognizing the requirements of each shipper, based on the volume of business he enjoyed during the preceding crop year from July 1 to June 30.

Canadian export taxes on oats and barley shipped to the United States have been raised. On oats the new rate is 34c per bushel when from Ft. William or points east; from points west of Ft. William 28c.

## Supply Trade

Washington, D. C.—Manufacturers will be interested in the revision of priorities regulation No. 16, covering the filing, granting and denials of appeals from L and M orders. A new list, A, increases the number that can be passed on by the W.P.B. regional offices, including anti-friction bearings, motor trucks, office supplies, lifts, metal doors and frames, shovels, scoops, construction machinery and equipment, conveying machinery, power transmission, electric motors, fans and blowers and food processing machinery.

Washington, D. C.—To permit the return of slow-moving or immobilized machinery in dealers' hands to suppliers for use in other localities, a purchase order, which will return unused equipment to the person for whom it was originally bought, is exempted from the rating restrictions. In repairs for continuous stream, conduit elevator-conveyor casings, metal repair parts will be permitted where the replacement part does not contain metal in a greater amount or in a greater thickness than the replaced part, and which does not involve the use of alloy steel for the replacement of any carbon steel part or material.

### WPB's Construction Policy

"It shall be the continued policy of the War Production Board to restrict construction of new facilities and to reduce facilities under construction to the minimum necessary for the war program and for essential civilian needs, in order to conserve to the utmost all resources for the production of war supplies and equipment. In accomplishing this result, the Board will, in each case, seek a minimum consumption of materials and manpower, together with maximum utilization of existing facilities and equipment. The Directive for Wartime Construction dated May 20, 1942, which established these principles is hereby affirmed."

To carry out this policy, a Facilities Committee was established. Membership of the

Facilities Committee will consist of representatives of the War Production Board, War Department, Navy Department, United States Maritime Commission, Army Air Forces, Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, and Office of Civilian Requirements.—4345.

### Seven Sizes of Truck Scales Permitted

The War Production Board has issued an amendment to L-190 imposing production restrictions on the following types of scales: Railway track scales, motor truck scales, portable beam scales, rolling mill scales, portable dial scales, dials for pendulum type dial scales, self-contained floor scales and built-in floor scales.

After Oct. 24, no pit type motor truck scales, other than grain dump scales, shall be fabricated or assembled without specific authorization of the War Production Board in writing, except scales which conform to the following specifications:

No person shall manufacture any sizes of scales other than the seven listed in the following table. The lever system and weighbridge adopted for each specified platform size must be the one which contains the least amount of materials by weight for the corresponding lever capacity which the manufacturer has been accustomed to manufacture and rate as specified:

Size number	Platform size	Lever capacity Tons
1	22 feet by 9 feet	15
2	24 feet by 10 feet	20
3	34 feet by 10 feet	30
4	34 feet by 10 feet	30
5	40 feet by 10 feet	30
6	45 feet by 10 feet	50
7	60 feet by 10 feet	50

No person shall fabricate weighbridges to support concrete decks for use with pit type motor truck scales.

### Redistribution of Machinery

Any person qualifying under existing regulations applying to used or idle equipment or machinery may purchase such used equipment, information regarding the available items being obtainable from the nearest regional War Production Board Office.

Some 55,000 types of industrial equipment and machinery are available in used or idle equipment, altho the supply may be very small in some cases and very large in others.

The reporting of equipment in the hands of used equipment dealers is mandatory, but at the present time there is no order requiring industrial owners in general to make such reports.

Due to changes in programs and completion of projects, very considerable amounts of equipment and machinery are now becoming available for redistribution.

Vancouver, Wash.—Superphosphate now on hand and stored on the farm under A.A.A. program must be applied for before Nov. 1. If not before that date it must be repossessed and reissued for 1944, therefore causing a loss for this part of the 1943 farm allowance. This phosphate will not produce feed, food or help establish permanent pastures if not used this fall.—F. K. H.

### New Missouri Grain Inspector

E. C. Berry has been appointed chief grain inspector of the State of Missouri, by Turner B. Morton, state grain warehouse commissioner, to the gratification of his many friends in the grain trade.

Mr. Berry has had 20 years' experience as a grain inspector, most of the time with the Missouri department. He expects that the support he is receiving from all connected with the Kansas City market will be a great help toward maintaining the high efficiency of the department. A fair and impartial determination of grade is his motto.

## Grain Shipping Books

Railroad Claim Blanks duplicating, three different books, five forms, 8½x11 in., \$2.25 each book, plus postage.

Shipping Notices duplicating, 50 originals of bond paper, 50 duplicates, press board cover, 5½x8½ inches, weight 8 ozs.; 2 sheets of carbon. Order 3SN. Single copy 75 cts.; three copies \$2.00, plus postage.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight duplicating, 75 originals of bond paper, 75 duplicates. Press board hinged back covers, three sheets of carbon, 4½x9¾ inches, weight 11 ozs. Order 89SWC. Single copy \$1.00; three copies \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15¾ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.85, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and provides for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.75 plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each shipment on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10¾x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Bound in heavy gray canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3¾ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.45, plus postage.

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of cars of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has column headings for Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold. Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

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E. C. Berry, Chief Grain Inspector of Kansas City, Mo.

# Field Seeds

**Archbold, O.**—The Fagley Seed Co. has enlarged its offices.

**Clinton, Ia.**—As an addition to its new plant the W. Atlee Burpee Co. has leased a factory building.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—The California Seed Council held its quarterly meeting Oct. 1 in the Agricultural Building.

**Allen, Neb.**—Jesse Dixon has engaged in the business of selling hybrid seed corn, with quarters in the Allen News Building.

**Ferguson, Ia.**—Chet Runner is remodeling the hotel building he purchased, for a seed house, putting on brick-faced siding.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The retail and mail order group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n held its annual meeting Oct. 11 at the Palmer House.

**Okeene, Okla.**—L. C. Westfahl won the certified wheat championship this year, again, with his wheat grown on his farm west of Okeene.

**New York, N. Y.**—The North Atlantic Seed Co., 52 Wall St., has engaged in the merchandising of seeds, specializing in mustard, rape and grass seed.

**Marengo, Ia.**—Delmar Henderson, manager of the Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Co. plant here, has resigned because of ill health, Leroy Higgins succeeding him temporarily.

**Washington, D. C.**—A hybrid seed corn industry advisory committee has been formed, composed of 14 members, including T. H. Roberts, pres. of the DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n.

**Corwith, Ia.**—The Mullins Hybrid Seed Corn Co. has completed a frame building for a drying shed with equipment to dry 1,200 bus. of corn to a 13% moisture content every 24 hours.

**Washington, D. C.**—The A.A.A. has announced loans of 4c per 100 lbs. on sudan seed having 98% purity, 85% germination, not to exceed 0.5% weed seed, and no noxious weed seeds.

**Atlantic, Ia.**—The May Seed Co. has removed to two buildings remodeled for its use and connected by an archway, the seeds in one building and the nursery, poultry feeds and supplies in the other.

**Movement of the White Dutch clover seed** crops in Louisiana and Mississippi was faster than usual this year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics announced. About 95 per cent of these crops had been sold by growers as early as Aug. 15.

**The A.A.A.** is reported to have 43,000,000 lbs. of 1942 Austrian winter vetch seed in store that the southern feed trade feels the government should sell for feed. On the basis of its protein content the peas are worth \$50 per ton, although the government paid \$100.

**Auburn, Neb.**—An acre of sesame seed, probably the first grown in Nebraska, has been harvested by J. Z. Roberts on the Arch Hosterman farm, where it was grown under the supervision of the chemistry department of the University of Nebraska.

**Woodbine, Ia.**—McKinney Bros. & Miller will operate a hybrid seed corn business in the former post office building, adding equipment to what they already have, to process 500 bus. per day. The firm is composed of Newton and Paul McKinney and John Miller.

**Evansville, Ind.**—The growing of hybrid corn was discussed by K. E. Beeson, agronomist of Purdue University at the largely attended Hybrid Corn and Soybean Field Day on the Chas. Schenck farm.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Vaughan's Seed Store has recently elected the following officers: Pres., J. C. Vaughan; vice pres., Carl Cropp; sec'y, Carl Cropp, Jr.; treas., Roger T. Vaughan. John C. Vaughan, manager of the New York store since 1933, will leave to make his headquarters in Chicago.

**Clarion, Ia.**—The hybrid seed corn plant of R. W. Hagie burned Sept. 26 with 3,000 bus. of corn. The building was of wood and sheet metal, 40x80 ft. Loss, \$30,000; partly insured. Most of the crop still was in the field; and the business will be continued at the farm of his father, W. J. Hagie.

**Portage, Wis.**—Jas. A. Young, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, was the principal speaker at a meeting of 80 seedsmen attending a special meeting of the Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n at the Armory, Sept. 23. Price regulation of farm seeds was discussed. A banquet at the Raulf Hotel preceded the meeting.

**Fremont, Neb.**—Jack Niehus, hybrid seed corn production manager of the Yager Seed & Nursery Co., fell from a steel grain bin that was being hauled from Yutan to Fremont, Sept. 21, and was critically injured, near Valley, Neb. He was atop the bin to raise telephone wires; but failed to see one set of wires.

**Brome Grass** seed production this year is forecast by the department of agriculture at 6,885,000 lbs. of clean seed, 23% smaller than the 1942 crop of 8,902,000 lbs. Smaller crops in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Montana more than offset the larger crops in Michigan and Idaho. Decline in production in the United States is attributed chiefly to the reduction of 19% in acreage.

**St. Paul, Minn.**—In line with efforts to produce all the grains possible, E. R. Ausemus, "U" agronomist, calls attention to the possibility of planting winter wheat this fall. Two varieties, Minturki and Marmin, are recommended to growers in Minnesota. In case of winter-kill, he points out a good succotash crop may be obtained by seeding oats or barley in the spring.

**Lincoln, Neb.**—Nebred winter wheat is gaining in popularity, says E. F. Frolik, assistant extension agronomist of the University of Nebraska. Frolik said the agronomy department at the college has 100 bushels of 1942 Nebred seed available at the agronomy farm east of Lincoln. It is foundation seed and intended largely for the production of certified seed. It is available to farmers for \$2.25 per bushel.—P. J. P.

**Louisville, Ky.**—Harold E. Huber, 59, veteran seedsmen with 40 years experience in the local seed business, died Oct. 3, at St. Joseph's Hospital, after an illness of a year or more and several operations. Mr. Huber was president and owner of the Huber Seed Co., and was a former part owner of the Bunton & Huber Seed Co. Mr. Huber first entered the seed business with Wood, Stubbs & Co., in 1903, and was later with the Hall Seed Co.—A. W. W.

**Movement of orchard grass seed** from farms this year has been faster than usual, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. By mid-September, 90 per cent had been sold by growers, compared with 75 per cent last year and the Sept. 15 5-year average of 86 per cent.

**Scottsbluff, Neb.**—J. Lloyd Whitehouse of the War Food Administration has set 75c per 100 lbs. as the charge by processors for handling white beans for growers in Nebraska. Whitehouse also ruled that processors shall deduct eight cents per hundred-weight for each percentage point beans grade below 96 per cent. Previously, dealers have charged seven to seven and one-half cents per point below 96.

**Ralston, Neb.**—The Nebraska Seed Co. is completing the construction of an 80,000-bu. cribbed elevator on a concrete foundation, with asbestos siding. The house contains 28 bins with a 20-foot wide work room on the ground floor, and a similar floor for cleaning room half way up. A truck lift will be installed in the truck shed and a receiving pit on the track side will receive seed from cars. All weighing will be done on a Fairbanks Hopper Scale installed in the basement. The house has two elevator legs and two manlifts. Tillotson Const. Co. has the contract.

**Carpet grass** seed production this year is expected to be the smallest in a number of years. The short crop is attributed to the severe drouth in counties in Mississippi and Louisiana that produce this seed, much closer pasturing of this grass than usual, and a late spring freeze. Production this year may be only one-third to one-half that of last year and only about one-fourth as large as the 1941 crop. Carryover of carpet-grass seed on farms was practically nil. Stocks of old seed held by dealers on June 30 totaled only 11,000 lbs. compared with 152,000 in 1942 and 53,000 in 1941.—U. S. D. A.

**Walla Walla, Wash.**—A program of securing pure seed wheat is being proposed by the Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n. Directors elected are E. H. Leonard, Walla Walla, pres. of Preston-Shaffer Milling Co., re-elected; Harry Proudfoot of Wasco, re-elected vice pres.; Raymond Ramsey of Pendleton, sec'y, and H. E. Morrison, Walla Walla, treas. Willard Crawford, field sec'y for the Ass'n the past year has been granted a furlough for the duration. A committee has been appointed that will formulate a plan for the growing and distribution of seed wheat, which will soon be presented to the Association directors. It is believed that some premium must be guaranteed the grower before he will venture to produce accredited seed—say from 3c to 10c a bushel.—F. K. H.

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Chicago, Ill.—The International Crop Improvement Ass'n will meet Nov. 29 to Dec. 2 at the Morrison Hotel.

Moscow, Ida.—At a special meeting of Latah County Bean processors and representatives of the state and county war board and A.A.A. it was agreed to recommend to Washington, D. C., a stabilized price for bean purchases and also establish a ceiling to consumers. The seedsmen suggested that the Commodity Credit Corporation pay warehousemen a subsidy of 70c a hundred to permit sales to civilians. The meeting, held at the Washburn-Wilson Co. plant, was conducted by Donald Purcell, Boise, state director of the F.S.A.—F. K. H.

Washington, D. C.—To make the recently issued price regulation on legume and grass seeds conform to the loan program of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the O.P.A., Oct. 6, raised the maximum price of Oklahoma approved-origin alfalfa seed by 4 cents and raised state certified varieties of alfalfa seed 2 cents per pound. Establishment of a straight differential of \$7.00 for state sealed and certified alfalfa seed in place of graduated differentials for blue, red and yellow tag alfalfa seed will not mean that all certified alfalfa seed will hereafter sell at the same price.

## Crop of Sweet Clover Smallest in 20 Years

Washington, D. C.—Production of sweet clover seed this year, forecast at 463,300 bus of thresher-run seed, is the smallest crop since 1922, when 413,200 bus. were produced. The decrease is attributed to a sharp reduction in acreage harvested and to a slightly smaller yield. This year's crop is 27 per cent smaller than the 1942 production of 635,400 bus. and only about half the 10-year (1932-41) average of 908,640 bus. Production is expected to be smaller this year than last in 10 states—Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, and Colorado. A larger crop than last year is forecast for Illinois, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.

It is estimated that 173,400 acres were cut for seed this year, compared with 221,300 acres in 1942 and the 10-year average of 334,880 acres. The largest decreases in acreage occurred in Ohio, Indiana, and Minnesota. They were offset only in part by increases in the Dakotas, Montana, and Illinois. Much sweet clover was plowed under to make additional land available for more profitable crops.

Yield per acre of 2.67 bus. forecast for this year compares with 2.87 bus. in 1942 and the 10-year average of 2.81 bus. Heavy rains in August in some sections resulted in the shattering of much seed.

Carry-over of clean seed on farms is estimated at 2,900,000 pounds compared with 3,000,000 pounds in 1942 and 5,700,000 pounds in 1941. Carry-over by dealers on June 30 was 5,962,000 pounds compared with 8,996,000 pounds in 1942 and 8,141,000 pounds in 1941. Supplies (production plus farm and dealer carry-overs) of clean sweet clover seed at this time, totaling 30,486,000 pounds are 27 per cent smaller than the estimated 1942 supplies of 41,504,000 pounds and 40 per cent below the 1941 supplies of 50,564,000 pounds.—U. S. D. A.

## Seed Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1942, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	Receipts		1943	1942
	1943	1942		
Chicago	250,000	526,000	19,000	280,000
Ft. William	1,140,083	135,321	695,773	150,135
Milwaukee	297,000	27,170	18,000	...
Minneapolis	8,982,000	5,678,400	855,000	464,500
Spokane	214,500	91,500	...	...
Superior	2,871,141	2,326,361	1,472,059	638,107
	KAFIR AND MILO			
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Hutchinson	2,000	2,000	...	...
Kansas City	522,200	99,400	198,000	132,000
St. Joseph	18,000	...	...	...
St. Louis	552,600	1,400	200,700	1,400
	CLOVER			
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago, lbs.	191,000	527,000	325,000	60,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	28,105	145,353	3,340	55,370
	TIMOTHY			
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago, lbs.	2,378,000	4,386,000	501,000	2,199,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	2,861,913	5,624,135	556,125	477,130

## New York Seedsmen Hear of Progress

C. Chester DuMond, commissioner of agriculture of the State of New York, addressed the annual meeting of the New York State Seed Ass'n at Rochester, Sept. 27, saying that modern machinery and improved seeds have made the greatest contribution to American agriculture.

He said the seed industry had made its greatest progress "since it came to America. Now we are faced with feeding some of the countries at war. We have got to do it. But if we try to feed them from our resources it is going to take the work of a lot of good farmers and a lot of good seedsmen, and it may drag us down to European levels. We might better help them to bring themselves up to our level."

Dr. M. T. MUNN, head of the seed division of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, told of the work of the seed laboratory and said the trade had done a very fine job last year in assembling vital seed stocks.

Seedsmen of Rochester gave a luncheon at the Hotel Rochester.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., Elmer Townsend, Buffalo; sec'y-treas., Geo. Weaver, Fredonia; executive committee, Alex Sehlmeier, New York; John Mosbel, New York; Jos. Robson, Hall, and Geo. Gardner, Rochester.

## Larger Red-Clover Seed Crop

Production of red-clover seed this year, including medium (June or double-cut) and mammoth (sapling or single-cut), forecast at 1,245,100 bus. of thresher-run seed, is 17 per cent larger than the 1942 crop of 1,062,900 bus. and 2 per cent above the 10-year (1932-41) average of 1,218,250 bushels.

Increased production this year is attributed to an estimated 19 per cent expansion in acreage, which was offset in small part by a slightly smaller yield per acre. It is expected that 1,344,000 acres of red clover will have been cut for seed by the end of the harvest in October, compared with 1,128,100 acres in 1942 and the 10-year average of 1,087,290 acres.

Prices to growers on September 15 were \$16.70 a bu. for clean seed, compared with \$9.52 in 1942 and the September 15th 5-year (1937-41) average of \$9.31.

Carry-over of clean seed on farms is estimated at approximately 215,000 bus. this year, compared with 334,000 bus. in 1942. On June 30 dealers carried over 172,933 bus. this year, while last year they had 336,533 bus. Supplies (production plus farm and dealer carry-overs) of clean seed at this time, totaling 1,402,433 bus. are 8 per cent smaller than the 1942 supplies of 1,530,833 bus.—U. S. D. A.

## Illinois Seedsmen Meet

An attendance of 88 faced Pres. Lee A. Beebe when he called the annual meeting of the Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n to order Sept. 16 at the Leland Hotel, Springfield.

Instead of delivering a lengthy address Mr. Beebe called on W. L. Burlison of the agronomy department of the University of Illinois, who spoke of the soil situation in the state. Heavy cropping is depleting the soil, he said.

JAS. YOUNG, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, said that to avoid a breakdown of the seed industry the greatest care must be taken to abide by the price ceiling order. All critical material for the seed industry next year had been allowed by the W.P.B., he said.

STANLEY FOLSOM of the O.P.A. spoke on price ceilings. Officers elected for the ensuing year are: pres., D. D. DeForest of Galesburg; vice-pres., Gager T. Vaughan of Chicago; sec'y, Earl Dodson of Danville; treas., R. R. St. John, DeKalb; directors, Lee A. Beebe, Forrester; M. C. Zellner, Chicago; C. J. Sommer, Pekin; John R. Condon, Rockford; Guy W. Stanner, Champaign.

## Seed Ceilings in Effect

The prices forecast as ceilings on grass seeds in last number of the Journal, have since been made effective Sept. 29.

Retailers' ceilings for 99% purity and 90% germination are as follows, with growers' ceilings in parentheses:

Alfalfa: Northern (\$35) \$49.90, Central (\$32) \$46.90, Southern (\$28) \$42.90, Red clover (\$30) \$43.50, Alsike clover (\$27) \$40.50, Sweet clover (\$10) \$19, Timothy (\$7.30) \$13.05.

Joe C. Scott, pres. of the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture, has been in Washington to get an increase in the price of Oklahoma alfalfa seed, to equal the Kansas ceiling. He says the Washington officials agreed to permit Oklahoma approved seed to be sold at a maximum of 32 cents, and unapproved seed to be sold at 28 cents a pound.

The department estimated it would affect about 50 percent of the seed produced in the state. The other 50 percent which lacks approval would be discriminated against by 4 cents a pound.—P. J. P.

Forty cents over the C.C.C. price is said to have been paid for spring wheat by a feed manufacturer.



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## High Yields of Hybrid Corn in Wyoming

Under irrigation, as at Torrington, a number of hybrids made increases over the local variety in yields of well-matured grain, the greatest acre increase being 11.94 bus., which was the smallest difference in 4 years' tests. Several semilate and late hybrids produced significant increases of green forage and of dry forage.

A number of hybrids, 1939-42, averaged more than 100 bus. per acre, the highest average increase over the local variety being 20.2 bus. On dry land at Gillette and Sheridan, several hybrids gave small increases over Falconer, but none equaled its respective 3-yr. average yield or 2-yr. average yield at these places. Results at Riverton indicated that several hybrids in the medium group were worthy of further test. At Laramie a number of hybrids made greater yields of green and dry forage than did the local variety.

## Hard Seed

By DWIGHT D. FORSYTH, Analyst, State College of Washington Seed Laboratory

The small seeded legumes such as alfalfa, sweetclover, and red clover, contain varying amounts of seed which do not absorb water when planted, and consequently do not germinate. These seeds are known as "hard seeds." The germination report gives the percentage of hard seed when they are present in the sample.

The hard seeds are usually considered part of the live seed since they will eventually produce plants when they are able to absorb water following a breakdown of the seed coat due to freezing and thawing, heating and cooling, or scratching and cracking of the seed coat. To improve germination of samples containing large quantities of hard seed, for instance more than 40 per cent, the seed is put through a machine in which it is blown against sandpaper. In this scarification process the seed coat is scratched enough to allow the entrance of water. If the seed is alive, it will then be able to germinate.

Some damage usually results from scarification so that the work is not profitable unless the sample contains a considerable amount of hard seed.

## Parentage of Marquis Wheat

The wheat known thruout Canada as Red Fife, which established the hard wheat industry in North America, came originally from Galicia in Poland. Its first growth in Canada was on the farm of David Fife in Ontario; he planted the wheat in the spring and, since it was winter wheat, only one head developed. Thru careful growth and selection, the grain from this one head established the variety that became known as Red Fife. In turn this wheat became one of the parents of Marquis wheat.

The advantages of Marquis wheat when it was first distributed were early maturity which enables planting farther north and also resistance to rust, its high yield and the excellent quality of the grain for milling and bread making. Other varieties have since been developed having these qualities in even more improved form and many of them are descended from Marquis wheat. Marquis, however, is still the leading wheat in Canada and large sections of the United States.

It is estimated that Marquis has annually occupied 15 million acres in Canada. Actually these 15 million acres occupied by Marquis have out-yielded Red Fife by five bushels per acre and thus have produced each year approximately 75 million bushels more wheat than they would have done had they been seeded to the old variety.

The early ripening enabled it to avoid certain types of rust and permitted the growth of wheat hundreds of miles farther north than would otherwise have been possible. Its history is a romantic one, and reveals all three phases of seed development, introduction of a new variety, selection and cross-breeding.

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## Tama and Vicland Oats Only for Minnesota

To insure the biggest and best oat crop in 1944 that Minnesota has ever had, the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Experiment Station at University Farm announced plans Sept. 20 for a statewide campaign to urge every farmer in Minnesota to discard all old varieties and produce only the new Tama or Vicland oats.

Dr. C. H. Bailey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture, says that in tests at University Farm for the last several years these new varieties have outyielded the widely grown Gopher oats more than 50 per cent and have shown large increases at the Waseca and Morris stations. Tama and Vicland have much greater resistance to disease than Gopher and are also superior in quality, showing a test weight per bushel 3.6 pounds above Gopher in University Farm tests.

## Northwest Needs Better Oats

By HENRY O. PUTNAM, N-W Crop Improvement Ass'n

The Northwest oat crop has been gradually deteriorating during the past few years because of varietal mixtures and admixtures of other grains as well as disease. A mixture of early and late oats in the same field lowers the quality of the crop because the late oats are seldom mature when the crop is harvested.

Other grains, such as barley and wheat, in market oats are undesirable and count against the sound oats. Oat millers want sound, plump oats, not a mixture of oats, wheat and barley.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has produced some new oat varieties in cooperation with the Iowa Experiment Station at Ames, that are moderately resistant to smuts, stem and leaf rusts. They are from a cross of Victoria x Richland. One selection was sent to Madison, Wisconsin, where the Experiment Station further purified and increased it. This selection was named Vicland and released in 1939.

Iowa released several selections, namely, Boone, Tama and Control. South Dakota has released another selection named Vikota while Nebraska has a similar cross named Cedar.

The Minnesota Experiment Station has tested several of these selections and has recommended Vicland and Tama. Both have shown much better yields than Gopher during the past three years because of their disease resistance.

Tama yields slightly better than Vicland in the northern half of Minnesota, while Vicland appears to have the edge in southern Minnesota. Vicland yielded 58% more than Gopher at University Farm during 1941-43 while Tama was 55% over Gopher for the same period. At Morris, Tama was 21% over Gopher; Vicland was 18%, while Tama outyielded Gopher by 10% at Crookston.

An oat improvement campaign will be sponsored by the Experiment Stations of Minnesota and North Dakota in cooperation with crop improvement associations and the grain industry. Publicity material will be supplied to local papers, farm papers, and radio. Posters will be sent to all elevators, county agents, vocational agricultural departments and other means of publicity will be used to further the campaign.

Elevator managers should urge all patrons who have Vicland or Tama oats to save them for seed providing they have not been severely damaged by sprouting or heating. Do your part to promote these new varieties by assisting in conserving and distributing the necessary seed, thus assuring your elevator of a better grade of oats for handling in 1944.

The oat improvement campaign will include twelve counties in eastern and southeastern North Dakota. Recommended varieties for North Dakota include Boone as well as Vicland and Tama. Marion, too, is recommended where oats are to be grown under dry land conditions or on lighter soils, where a longer straw is desired.

## Government Buying of Seed to Decrease

W. A. Wheeler of the F.D.A. grain products branch stated at a meeting Oct. 7 of the field seed industry advisory committee at Kansas City, Mo., that present indications are that purchases may fall off as much as 50 per cent for lend-lease and related programs. Purchases of red clover will be off slightly from last year's total while some other seeds, including the dry land grasses, will probably be completely off the Government buying list. This is also true of vetch. Much smaller quantities of orchard grass, meadow fescue, red top and perennial rye grass will be purchased this year. Alfalfa purchases will depend largely on the domestic requirements which will be filled first, Wheeler said.

Stockpiling of field seed for future export will hinge on the supply situation as it develops later in the season. As an aid to the seed trade, industry representatives requested that the trade be informed as to the extent of Government stockpiles of field seed, insofar as such reports are available for release.

JAS. YOUNG, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, said processors in urban areas are struggling with work crews reduced as much as 50 per cent, with Selective Service and competitive war industries taking a heavy toll of workers. Higher wage brackets in competitive war industries were credited with being responsible for much of the existing manpower problem in the seed industry. In the rural areas, field seed operations were reported near normal with a lone exception—the hybrid seed corn industry.

A more liberal interpretation on the part of Selective Service in deferring key seed trade employees was stressed by the seedsmen. This is especially true of production supervisors, cleaning machine operators and similar key workmen. The possibility of including such workers in the "C" classification was discussed but only meager hopes were expressed that Selective Service would include such seed processing workers in the new "critical" list.

Seedsmen present believed that government of dwarf Essex rape seed should be offered for sale. It was also recommended that the maximum sale to any firm be limited to 160,000 pounds with minimum purchases at 10,000 pounds. The rape seed would be offered from the government's stockpile which was intended originally for export. With a short rape seed crop coming up this year, the government supply, which will be offered on a bid basis, is expected to be sufficient to take care of all domestic needs for this seed.

Members of the industry advisory committee attending the Kansas City meeting included: Carl F. Barnum, Buffalo, N. Y.; Lloyd M. Brown, Chicago; Roy A. Edwards, Kansas City, Mo.; Dale H. Johnston, Enid, Okla.; Eugene Kraus, Fort Wayne, Ind; Ed F. Mangelsdorf,

Ed F. Mangelsdorf & Bros., Inc., St. Louis, Mo.; John W. Nicolson, Shenandoah, Ia.; R. E. L. Snelson, Savannah, Ga.; and M. A. Wilk, Fargo, N. D. Others included: Vernon Burlingham, Forest Grove, Ore.; L. L. McColloch, Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; Paul Kelly, Salt Lake City, Utah; A. Bryan Clark, New Haven, Conn.; and Jas. A. Young, Chicago.

## Get Seed Oats This Fall

"Buy early" is a rule that applies to the purchase of seed oats as well as the buying of Christmas gifts for overseas soldiers. Ed Dyas, Iowa State College extension agronomist, recommends that farmers who intend to grow Tama or other improved oats next year get their seed this fall. Thus they will be sure of having the seed they want, and they may enable the seed producer to use his storage space for soybeans or some other crop.

Trading of feed oats for the improved seed, with some adjustment in price because of the differences in the oats, is another possibility. Many farmers who have produced seed oats want to sell all of their supply for use in the community, but must feed some of it during the winter unless an exchange for ordinary oats can be arranged.

## Tunis Barley

Tunis barley is a six-row bearded spring-type barley of North African origin. In tests conducted at College Station, Beeville, and Weslaco, it has proved to be a consistently high yielder of good quality grain, and has displayed marked resistance to leaf rust. It has a compact head with a tough central stem which makes it resistant to shattering and fairly well suited for direct combining.

Since barley grain (when ground) is nearly equal to corn in feeding value, this new variety promises to be of great value in supplying feed for livestock in the present emergency, because of its grain yielding ability. In addition to being a good grain producer, when seeded early in the fall this variety usually produces excellent pasture thruout the fall and winter months. Since Tunis barley is not very winter hardy its culture probably should be restricted to areas south and southeast of the Edwards plateau. To the north of these areas where leaf rust is not prevalent, the new Texan and Wintex barleys are more dependable. Seed of Texan and Wintex is now being distributed by the agricultural substations at Temple and Denton.

Foundation seed of Tunis barley will be distributed from the substation at Beeville in the fall of 1943. This seed should be treated with New Improved Ceresan to control such diseases as smut, stripe, net blotch, and the seedling blights.—Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

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# Feedstuffs

The price of D-activated powdered animal sterol was reduced 9c per pound, effective Oct. 1. Production on a larger scale made it possible to lower the price.

**Brewers Dried Grains** production during August amounted to 22,800 tons, against 22,100 tons in August, 1942, as reported by the War Food Administration. Two years ago the production was only 13,000 tons in August.

**Distillers Dried Grains** production during August amounted to 28,200 tons, against 32,600 tons during August, 1942, as reported by the War Food Administration. Output increased from 13,900 tons in August two years ago to 32,800 in July, 1942.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Dawe's Vitamelk Co. has answered the complaint by the Federal Trade Commission stating that most of the quotations from its advertisements were from advertisements and literature long since abandoned. Hearings will be held in due course.

**Congressman Clarence J. Brown** of Ohio is working to prevent cuts in the supply of gasoline to feed manufacturers and will appreciate aid from the industry in the form of telegrams pointing out that the feed men need gasoline to aid the farmers in production.

**Portland, Ore.**—In addition to the 50 per cent permitted under Order No. M-54 the state of Oregon has been allocated 250,000 gallons of can molasses, largely thru the efforts of the concentrates committee of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, for the manufacture of dairy feeds.

**W.F.A.** has designated 119 counties in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas as drouth counties. These are in addition to 220 counties previously designated in the southwestern drouth area, making producers in these counties eligible to participate in emergency programs being developed to maintain livestock and dairy production.

**Washington, D. C.**—Retail feed dealers are affected by the new O.D.T. order, effective Oct. 11. Wholesale deliveries of feed will be limited to two a week. However, there will be no restriction on deliveries of animal feeds to farmers, provided that such deliveries are made only to a farm and in a vehicle engaged exclusively in the transportation of farm supplies.

**Feed mixers** will not be allowed to buy feed wheat from Commodity Credit Corporation unless such wheat is used in feed for dairy cows and laying hens, W.F.A. announced, effective Oct. 4. Farmers have claimed that the shortage of feed is decreasing the milk output per cow and the number of eggs laid by each hen. It was intimated that the action was also a further effort to restrict feeding of hogs above 200 lbs. and of beef cattle above fair to good finish.

**St. Paul, Minn.**—The trend toward increased consumption of feedstuffs in Minnesota which began early in 1941 continued at an accelerated rate thruout the entire year of 1942. The 1941 sales amounted to 414,075 tons which represented an increase of approximately 48 per cent in consumption compared with 1940. In 1942 total sales of commercially-mixed and by-product feeds amounted to 535,340 tons, an increase of more than 90 per cent over the tonnage of 1940, which may be regarded as a normal year. The total value of all the mixed rations and by-product feeds sold in Minnesota in 1942 is estimated to be \$28,781,872 compared

with \$18,074,321 for the sales of 1941 and \$10,170,803 for the sales in 1940. Therefore comparing the value of sales in 1942 with that of 1940, an increase of over 180 per cent is noted.—H. A. Halvorson, Chief State Chemist of Minnesota.

**Lincoln, Neb.**—Prof. William J. Loeffel, chairman of the animal husbandry department at the Nebraska College of Agriculture, warned that before winter rolls around Nebraska farmers may face one of the most acute shortages of roughage supply in history. "In some parts of the state, it has already been necessary to sacrifice many feeder pigs and also sows with litters. In some parts of the state it will necessitate careful management to stretch available feed supplies until another crop is harvested."

## Substitution of Grains Permitted

The Texas Feed Control Service is co-operating with the feed trade in the emergency created by the difficulty in obtaining yellow corn.

The Control Service has consented that corn and grain sorghums may be substituted for one another, or for oats or barley; oats and barley may be substituted for one another, but not for corn, grain sorghums, or wheat; wheat may be substituted for corn, grain sorghums, oats or barley.

These substitutions will be permitted until Jan. 1, without adjusting the registration and securing new tags.

The term "grain sorghums" covers the whole or ground grains of sorghum and not head chop or heads, stalks and stems.

It is to be understood that when substitutions as shown above are made, a guaranteed analysis of the finished products as now registered must be maintained.

## Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Meet

At the annual meeting of the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n at the Hotel Jamestown, Jamestown, N. Y., Lionel True of Springfield, N. Y., of the Feed Industry Council, urged that all dealers support the Council in its activities.

**SAMUEL L. RICE**, pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Metamora, O., spoke of the work of that organization.

**AUSTIN W. CARPENTER**, of the Emergency Food Commission of New York and director of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, gave the recommendations of the Commission on allocation of feeds for dairy cattle first and egg producing flocks second, and for the liquidation of new enterprises first.

**E. C. KESSLER** of Buffalo said: "All suppliers of feeds here in the east, from the big co-ops right down to the small independent dealer, are really doing a wonderful job in trying to get supplies for poultry and dairies. They are also doing the best job possible to educate the trade that they must cull their flocks and herds because there is simply not enough grain in this country to feed the present population. Of course the big fellows can take care of themselves but the independent dealer is also on his toes and in many ways, has the advantage of the co-ops and chain stores because of his acquaintance and the fact that he is usually the best businessman in the town, particularly the smaller ones. He feels that he has a responsibility to

his community. I am somewhat of an individualist and believe in private enterprise, and all in all, think it is going to be a difficult job to get the rank and file of business people out of that trend."

At the banquet Father Sutherland of Jamestown had as his subject, "The War on the Home Front." He pointed out that great empires had fallen because of a lack of religion.

The old officers were re-elected, as reported in last number of the Journal.

## New England Feed Dealers to Meet

A meeting of New England feed men will be held Oct. 27 at Boston, Mass., for which programs are being distributed by Raymond T. Parkhurst of the Department of Poultry Husbandry, Massachusetts State College, Amherst.

The gathering will convene in the Hotel Manager, North Station.

A poultry and dairy nutrition and management forum will be conducted. Speakers from Washington are expected.

Luncheon reservations should be made with Errol F. Cook of Allied Minerals, Inc., West Chelmsford, Mass.

## Data for Feed Chemists

Those having to compound rations for feed mixers and manufacturers will find valuable data in Bulletin 452 issued in September, 1943, by the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture, State College, Pa., entitled "Conditions Affecting the Digestibility and the Metabolizable Energy of Feeds for Cattle."

The findings have been tabulated for ready reference by the feed chemist who is studying alfalfa hay, timothy hay, corn meal, linseed meal, alfalfa phosphoric acid silage, soybeans, corn and clover.

A study was made of the digestible nutrients and the metabolizable energy of a group of practical feeding stuffs for cattle.

Determinations of digestibility covered the usually determined proximate constituents, and in addition lignin and cellulose.

Timothy hay was found richer than alfalfa hay in all digestible nutrients except protein and also richer in metabolizable energy.

The digestible nutrient and the metabolizable energy values of corn were one-fourth higher, as fed with alfalfa hay than as fed with timothy hay—if the entire supplementing effect of the combination is assigned to the corn.

The ranges of variation in the average digestible nutrient values of corn as determined by the associative effects of the corn and different basal rations were—in total digestible nutrients, 72.08 to 89.89 per cent; crude protein, 4.27 to 7.28 per cent; ether extract, 3.20 to 4.08 per cent; crude fiber, a negative value to 1.56 per cent; and gross energy, 3033 to 3867 calories per kilogram of dry matter.

The metabolizable energy value of corn when added to a mixed basal ration containing corn was materially less than when fed with alfalfa hay.

It is concluded that combinations of feeding stuffs affect apparent digestibility, not directly, but through the agency of alimentary microorganisms which grow at the expense of food nutrients and are then digested by the animal.

## Feedstuffs Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of millfeeds at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1942, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	6,911	3,486		
Chicago	36,819	17,044	58,666	56,720
Kansas City	3,750	8,075	33,660	19,225
Milwaukee	60	120	19,120	13,620
Minneapolis			77,550	34,600
Peoria	13,620	17,080	26,540	21,500
Wichita			7,437	6,404

## Feed Mixers Ask for "Relief"

Contracts made in good faith by oil meal crushers and feed manufacturers for the delivery of meal to the manufacturers at the ceiling prices effective before July 31 were broken by the government order giving possession of all oil meal held by processors.

The C.C.C. took over the stocks at the old prices and sold them at the new and higher prices, to the great disadvantage of feed mixers who had contracted to sell mixed feed.

Some of the manufacturers have applied to the Commodity Credit Corporation for relief, as provided in C.C.C. order No. 5 reading:

"Petition for Relief from Hardship. Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance herewith would work an exceptional and unreasonable hardship on him may apply in writing for relief to the President of the Corporation, setting forth in such petition all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought. The president of the Corporation may thereupon take such action as he deems appropriate, which action shall be final."

## Black Market in Feeds

Austin, Tex.—The Senate general investigating committee reports that the black market in feeds is growing and should be remedied at once by the Office of Price Administration by clarifying the rules and preventing feed mills from selling at retail through their own warehouses and bins, reducing wholesale margins and enforcing strict control over contents and the price of mixed feeds to make it less profitable to sell cottonseed cake through mixed feeds than at present.

The committee finds that independent trucker traders are buying cottonseed cake at some mills and peddling it over the state at prices around \$65 per ton; that this traffic is unregulated and that the price to the consumer, who must buy in self-defense at any price, will soar and has gotten entirely beyond present regulations and control, and that this situation is progressively growing worse.—P. J. P.

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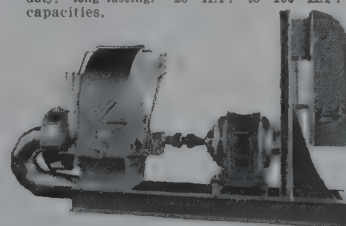
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# Policy of the F. P. A.

J. B. Hutson, director of the Food Production Administration, on Oct. 7 released the following statement of policy outlining the principles that should be followed in the distribution of feeds, urging each producer of cottonseed, linseed, peanut and soybean meal to follow, to the best of his ability, the principles outlined in the statement in making sales and deliveries of meal produced this year:

"The total supply of concentrate feed for the year beginning Oct. 1, 1943, after allowing for minimum carryovers a year later, will be about 5% less than the quantity actually fed last year. The quantity of feed grains available for feeding, beginning Oct. 1, 1943, is expected to be between 5 and 10% less than the quantity fed during the past 12 months and the quantity of wheat may also be slightly less. The total supply of protein meals and other high protein feeds should be 3 to 5% more.

"On the other hand, the number of livestock and poultry on farms Jan. 1, 1944, will be about 10% larger. Therefore, in order to maintain the largest practical balanced production of livestock and poultry, our prospective feed supplies will have to be distributed and utilized with a great deal more care than usual.

"To bring our animal population and our feed supplies in balance, hogs will need to be marketed at average weights rather than at the heavy weights of the last two years; more dependence will need to be placed on roughage for cattle and sheep; shorter and lighter feeding of beef cattle is desirable; heavier culling of poultry flocks, and all-round better care and management of our livestock and poultry are important factors. Furthermore, it is necessary, because of feed supplies, to level off hog farrowings and broilers raised in 1944 at about the 1942 levels.

"If we use our available feed supplies as efficiently as we did in the years immediately preceding 1943, rather than as we did in 1943 when we used 8% more feed per unit of livestock and poultry products produced, they should be sufficient to maintain or slightly increase milk production; maintain egg production at the 1943 level; feed out 15 to 20% more cattle, but to weights slightly below average and to good grades rather than choice and prime grades; feed out the 1943 spring and fall pig crops to average weights; start a spring crop equal to that of 1942; raise as many broilers as in 1942 and about as many turkeys and ducks as in 1943; and feed out the same number of sheep and lambs as in 1943. For beef cattle, sheep and lambs, and to lesser extent dairy cattle, as much reliance as possible will need to be placed upon roughage and pasture.

"In order to maintain these levels of livestock and poultry production, feed processors, feed mixers and feed dealers should distribute, and farmers themselves should utilize the available supplies in the following manner:

1. *For dairy cattle*, including replacement stock, sufficient feed to maintain milk production at not less than the 1942-43 level.

2. *For laying flocks*, sufficient feed to maintain egg production at the 1942-43 level. (Note: The number of hens and pullets now on farms is at a level that would produce 5 to 10% more eggs next year than last if sufficient feed were available.)

3. *For range cattle*, sufficient feed, particularly protein supplements in the form of cake or pellets, to maintain 95% of the number maintained last year.

4. *For cattle feeding*, sufficient feed to feed out to weights of 5% below average and to good grade only, 15% more feeder cattle than last year. (Note: With heavier reliance on roughage, this should not require any more concentrates than the quantity used last year.)

5. *For hogs*, sufficient feed to finish out to normal market weights the 1943 spring and fall pig crops and to raise a 1944 spring crop the

same size as that in 1942. (Note: This will mean farrowings next spring about 20% below those of the spring of 1943 and average weights about 25 lbs. less than average market weights in 1943.)

6. *For broilers*, sufficient feed to raise 80% of the broilers raised in 1943.

7. *For turkeys and ducks*, sufficient feed to raise 95% of the number raised in 1943.

8. *For chickens*, other than broilers, sufficient feed to raise 95% of the number raised last year.

9. *For sheep and lambs*, sufficient feed to maintain the present numbers and feeding operations.

"Processors and jobbers of protein meal and cake, of meat scrap, of millfeeds, and of other high protein feeds, are requested to assume responsibility for distributing the same proportions of their production to large feed mixers, to small feed mixers, to dealers for resale, and to farmers direct as they sold in the feeding year beginning Oct. 1, 1941; and to distribute their products so as to contribute to the pattern of livestock and poultry production set forth above.

"All feed mixers are requested to use their mixed feed ingredients to manufacture the kinds and amounts of mixed feeds designed to implement the above livestock and poultry program.

"All feed dealers are requested to distribute their feed supplies—including feed grains, protein supplements and mixed feeds—in a similar manner to producers.

"Finally, farmers are requested to use their home-grown or purchased grains, their purchased high protein concentrates, and their purchased mixed feeds so as to attain as nearly as possible the desired distribution of livestock and poultry production as set forth above.

"We hope it will not be necessary to exercise the authority delegated to us under sections (b) and (c) of the order. We believe that if each processor and distributor will follow the principles outlined in the statement and will endeavor to distribute his oil meal and feeds so as to make the maximum contribution to the war effort, even though in some cases it might mean a sacrifice of immediate income, a better job of distribution will be accomplished than through the issuance of orders, allotments and directives from Washington."

## N-W Feed Men Hear of Ceilings

A. L. Stanchfield and George Smith, both of Minneapolis, at the dinner meeting of the Northwest Feed Manufacturers and Distributors Ass'n. at the Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Sept. 21 gave a good account of the meeting held at Washington Aug. 30, 31 on ceilings and distribution of soybean, cottonseed, linseed and peanut oil meal.

DR. H. J. SLOAN, head of the poultry division at the University of Minnesota, told of the poultry and hog sanitation program supported by the feed dealers. Over a million folders have been distributed.

LLOYD S. LARSON, Chicago, spoke for the National Poultry Conservation for Victory Council, on reduction of poultry mortality.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are Pres. A. L. Stanchfield, Minneapolis; vice-pres., L.

H. Patten, Glencoe, Minn.; Sam Lien, Amery, Wis.; Warren Plummer, Minneapolis; secretary, R. E. Jones, Minneapolis; executive committee, D. A. Williams, Harvey Yantis, S. N. Osgood, Harry Ranshagen and L. H. Patten.

## Minnesota Nutritional Short Course

The Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n and the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture will give the third annual nutritional short course Oct. 25 and 26 at Green Hall, St. Paul, Minn.

The program includes lectures by R. M. Bethke of the Ohio Experiment Station on Adjusting Poultry Rations to Present Feed Supplies; C. F. Huffman of Michigan State College on Nutritional Value of Pasture and Roughage; W. L. Boyd of University Farm on Relation of Contagious Diseases to Livestock Production; George Bond on Economics of Human Food Production; W. H. Peters, H. J. Sloan, E. F. Ferrin and J. B. Fitch of the University Farm on Recent Feeding and Management Changes that May Influence the Production of Livestock Products.

Topics for the second day are "Feed Conservation for Poultry and Livestock," "Effect of Processing on Nutritional Value of Feeds," "Raising Calves with Less Milk," "The Agricultural Extension Service and Livestock Pro-

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duction in Minnesota," and "War Problems of the Farmer," followed by a panel discussion. The animal nutrition course is open to all persons.

### Millfeed Ceiling in Southwest

The Kansas City mill ceiling of \$36.50 plus freight to eastern points has been the basis for sales of feed in the Southwest; but the O.P.A. recently has given an interpretation that millers can sell feed at their local car lot ceiling, fob mill to buyers who take possession there and ship it to their plants.

Thus millers farther west who get their wheat cheaper will have the advantage of getting more out of their feed.

### Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Consider Feed Shortage

The Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n held its annual convention Sept. 17 in the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

J. A. McCONNELL, Ithaca, N. Y., chairman of the Feed Industry Council, spoke of the shortage of feeds, especially of proteins; and also something is being done as a remedy the shortage still is acute, in the East.

H. C. KNANDEL, sec'y, reported an increase in membership of 45 per cent over 1942.

MR. SCHELL, chairman of the publicity committee, pointed out the vast amount of news that had to be covered in this undertaking, and said it required more time than members of the committee could devote to it.

A forum on feed problems was held under the direction of several representatives from Pennsylvania State College, including R. V. Boucher, Professor R. H. Olmstead, Professor L. C. Madison and Professor John Vandervort.

### Emergency Feed for Drouth Area

The W.F.A. has designated 220 counties in seven southwestern states as drouth counties, and announced first details of an emergency program to maintain livestock and dairy production in the stricken area. Feed users in the designated drouth area, covering the entire state of Arkansas, most of Oklahoma and contiguous counties in Texas, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Mississippi, are being given preference by the Commodity Credit corporation in orders for feed wheat.

As soon as the 1943 crop of soybeans becomes available, C.C.C. will ship soybeans into the drouth area for crushing, in order to supplement the supply of protein feed normally derived from cottonseed.

Hay buyers in the drouth region are asked by W.F.A. officials to discontinue purchases intended for shipment to other areas so that the reduced hay supplies will be available locally. Other steps now being planned include a program for maintaining dairy production and providing additional credit facilities when needed for emergency purposes.

The drouth counties designated by W.F.A. are:

Arkansas: All counties.

Oklahoma: All counties except Cimarron, Texas, Beaver.

Kansas: Ford, Clark, Kiowa, Comanche, Barber, Harper, Cherokee.

Missouri: Jasper, Newton, McDonald, Barry, Stone.

Mississippi: Attala, Winston, Oktibbeha, Choctaw, Clay, Monroe, Itawamba, Tishomingo, Alcorn, Prentiss, Lee, Tippah, Union, Pontotoc, Chickasaw, Webster, Calhoun, Lafayette, Marshall, DeSoto, Tate, Panola, Yalobusha, Grenada, Montgomery, Carroll, Tallahatchie, Quitman, Tunica, Benton.

Tennessee: Lauderdale, Tipton, Shelby, Haywood, Fayette, Crockett, Hardeman.

Texas: Wichita, Archer, Young, Throckmorton, Stephens, Eastland, Comanche, Erath, Palo

Pinto, Jack, Clay, Montague, Wise, Parker, Hood, Somervell, Johnson, Tarrant, Denton, Cooke, Dallas, Kaufman.

### Analysis of Feeds

The National Soybean Processor's Ass'n has adopted for the analysis of soybean meal the methods of the A. O. A. C. with the single exception of the method for the determination of fat, for which it has adopted the official method of the Am. Oil Chemists Society for fat in cottonseed meal. The reasons for this decision are explained by L. S. Walker, and it is suggested that the A. O. A. C. recognize the A. O. C. S. method for the determination of fat in straight oil meal and-oil cake only.

### Meat Scrap and Tankage Ceiling

Effective Oct. 4 the O.P.A. by amendment 3 to R.M.P.R. 74 makes Sec. 6 read as follows:

(a) No person shall sell any commodity named in this section except upon the basis of a specified guaranteed minimum whole percentage of protein in the lot. Further, for meat scraps one of the following percentages must be named as the guaranteed minimum percentage of protein: 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, or 75%; and for digester tankage one of the following percentages must be named as the guaranteed minimum percentage of protein: 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, or 65%: *Provided:*

(1) That the OPA may permit any person to sell meat scraps or digester tankage upon the basis of a different specified guaranteed minimum percentage of protein upon verified application filed with the Feed Unit, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., setting forth the percentage desired, the reasons therefor, and the hardship the applicant will suffer unless the application is granted; and,

(2) Any person who was granted permission by order issued by the Administrator under Maximum Price Regulation 74 to sell meat scraps and digester tankage on a guaranteed minimum percentage of protein other than one of those specified in Maximum Price Regulation 74, may continue to sell such products on the guaranteed minimum percentage of protein authorized by said order and at the maximum price as determined under paragraph (b) of this section.

### Shortage of Fish Oil

By DR. G. F. HEUSER of Cornell University before N.E. Poultry Producers Council

The shortage of fish oil vitamin A appears to be due for the most part to the fact that the rate of production has not kept pace with the increase in demand. The needs of the poultry industry have not only increased, but also the needs for the vitamin in the enrichment of human food. In addition, large quantities are required for Lend-Lease purposes and for the pharmaceutical industry.

The needs of the poultry population have been stepped up this summer, both by the further increase in the poultry population and by the shortages of dehydrated alfalfa meal and yellow corn. Both of these products are important sources of vitamin A in poultry feeding and shortages, therefore, make it necessary to depend to a greater extent upon fish oil vitamin A.

Evidence of shortage of fish oil vitamin A has been obtained from correspondence with producers rather than by means of statistics. The latter are still too incomplete to give a good picture of the supply and demand situation. Most suppliers of fish oil vitamin A appear to be having great difficulty in getting sufficient quantities of fish oil, particularly the lower potency oils, used for poultry feeding. Because of this, a number of manufacturers have been compelled to reduce the quantity of vitamin A in the feeding oils which they produce.

In the past, much fish oil vitamin A has been wasted because of using excess quantities in

poultry rations. It is hoped that this can be avoided in the future by setting up vitamin A requirement standards which, because they have the support of poultry nutritionists in general, will be followed by feed manufacturers.

The Hopkinsville Milling Co., Hopkinsville, Ky., has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to desist from representing that a flour which it sells under the name "Enriched Sunflour" furnishes one with his entire minimum daily requirement of certain vitamins.

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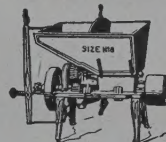
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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

**Kansas City, Mo.**—Reese V. Hicks, for 18 years sec'y of the International Baby Chick Ass'n, died Oct. 2, aged 71 years, after a long illness. Donald M. Turnbull, ass't sec'y, is continuing the work.

**Experimental results** of feeding solvent-extracted tung-oil meal to growing chicks sat levels of about 5-20% of the ration indicated that it was unpalatable, but there was no definite evidence of toxicity. Commercial tung-oil meal is toxic and should not be used for feeding purposes, according to L. L. Russell and others.

## Calcium and Phosphorus Requirement for Shell Quality

Duplicate groups of 15 S. C. White Leghorn pullets kept in laying cages at the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station were fed diets containing calcium and phosphorus at the following levels: 2.5 and 0.8; 2.5 and 1.0; 2.5 and 1.2; 3.0 and 1.0; 3.0 and 0.8; and 3.5 and 1.0. Sufficient cod liver oil was added to supply a level of 60 A.O.A.C. chick units of vitamin D per 100 grams of diet. Production was not significantly different between the different levels to 16 weeks of age.

Data to 16 weeks of age indicate 0.8 per cent phosphorus to be the optimum level for egg shell thickness. A level of 3.5 or 3.0 per cent calcium produced significantly better egg shells than one of 2.5 per cent to 16 weeks of age using shell thickness as the criterion.

## Riboflavin for Egg Production

By HORACE J. DAVIS, Louisiana State University

Many experiments have been reported which show the importance of riboflavin in the poultry ration. All poultry nutritionists seem to agree that riboflavin is necessary in order to obtain maximum growth, egg production, and hatchability. In studies on the riboflavin requirement of growing chicks it has been shown that growth during the first eight weeks of life can be varied from around 200 grams per chick to around 600 grams per chick by varying the amount of riboflavin in the ration. Some investigators believe that curled-toe paralysis in chicks is another manifestation of riboflavin deficiency. It is a generally accepted fact that feedstuffs which are relatively good sources of riboflavin will prevent or cure curled-toe paralysis.

Laying hens do not require as much riboflavin as breeding hens. Until recently the belief prevailed that practical rations contained enough riboflavin to meet the requirements for maximum egg production. However, recent experimental studies have shown that this may not always be true. On certain rations of a practical nature the winter egg production of laying hens has been increased by adding riboflavin to their ration.

Considerable data have been reported on the influence of riboflavin upon hatchability. The hatchability of fertile eggs has been varied from around 15 per cent to around 65 per cent by feeding varying amounts of riboflavin. It was further shown that the riboflavin content of eggs varied directly with the riboflavin content of the ration fed the hens. Eggs with the highest riboflavin content gave the highest hatchability, and the chicks from such eggs showed the highest livability.

The amount of riboflavin in feedstuffs is influenced by such factors as manufacturing processes, storage conditions and light exposure. The figures given below represent average values for the riboflavin content of commonly used sources. These values are expressed as micrograms of riboflavin per pound of feedstuff—dried milk, 9,000; dried whey,

11,000; artificially cured alfalfa leaf meal, 7,000; sun cured alfalfa leaf meal, 4,000; vacuum dried white fish meal, 4,000, and meat scraps, 3,000.

## Lespedeza as Protein in Chick Rations

While lespedeza seed is normally considered high in price as compared to other vegetable protein concentrates, the practicability of its use in poultry rations is apparent when it is realized only a small proportion of lespedeza is harvested for seed. It is estimated that of the 8 million acres of lespedeza grown annually in Missouri less than 200,000 acres are harvested for seed each year.

A preliminary feeding trial with S. C. White Leghorn chicks started May 19, 1941, served to compare lespedeza seed with soybean oil meal at the level of 13 per cent of the total ration.

The results of this trial indicate that lespedeza seed may be used as a substitute for soybean oil meal in chick starter rations.

In the fourth trial started Jan. 9, 1942, in which White Rocks were again used as experimental chicks, direct comparison between soybean oil meal and lespedeza seed was made. This experiment extended over a period of 10 weeks. Because of the scarcity and high cost of dried milk the College of Agriculture in 1942 recommended a milkless chick starter. This starter contained 7 per cent meat scrap and 13 per cent soybean oil meal. It was decided to get additional data relative to this ration 4008 which was designated as the Missouri war time chick starter. This ration did not contain dried milk and derived a large proportion of its protein from soybean oil meal.

Whole lespedeza seed proved a satisfactory substitute for soybean oil meal in chick rations when fed at levels not in excess of 15 per cent.

Whole lespedeza seed fed at the level of 25 per cent of the total ration proved to be excessive. Sticky droppings produced by the chicks fed at this level adhered to the area immediately below the vent. Droppings also would stick and become packed on the wire floor of the battery brooder.

Because of the condition of sticky droppings

produced in chicks fed 15 per cent or more of lespedeza seed it would seem practical to recommend only 13 per cent as the maximum amount of lespedeza seed to be mixed in the mash.

Chicks did not consume lespedeza seed readily when fed "free choice" in separate feeders.

Under the conditions of this experiment whole lespedeza seed proved superior to ground lespedeza seed as a supplement to meat scrap in chick rations.—Bull. 462. Mo. Agr. Exp. Station.

## Hay Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1942, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago .....	1,877	2,419	1,256	294
Ft. Worth .....	957	83	...	...
Kansas City .....	16,974	3,834	15,804	738
St. Louis .....	900	48	900	48

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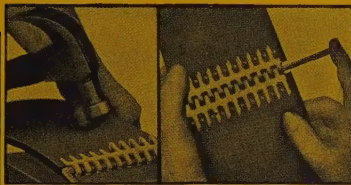
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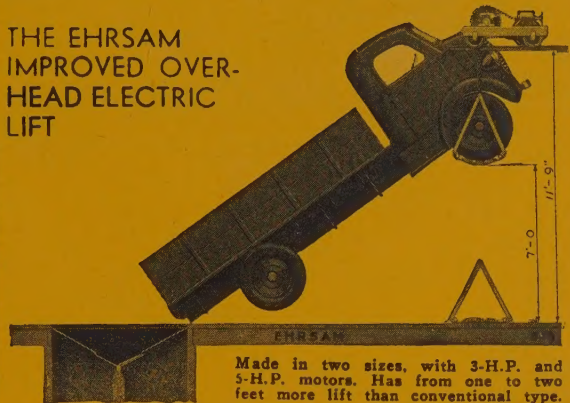
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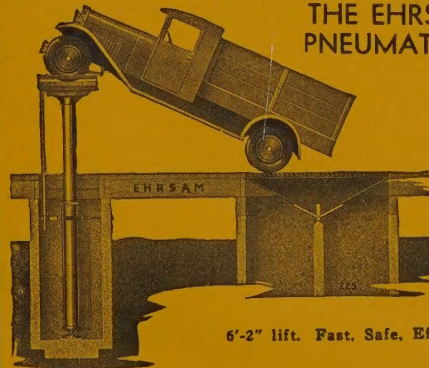
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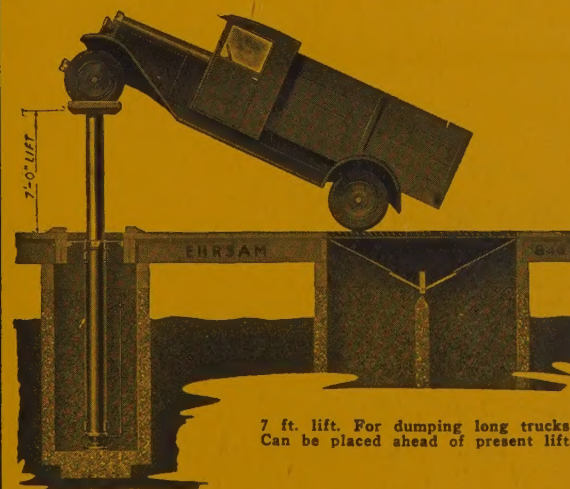
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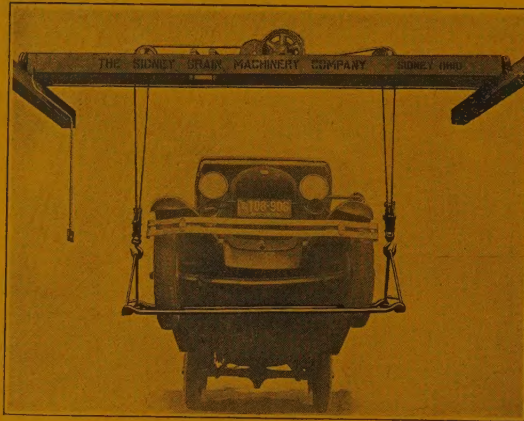
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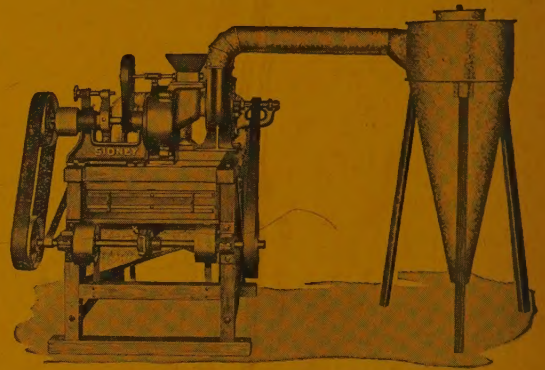
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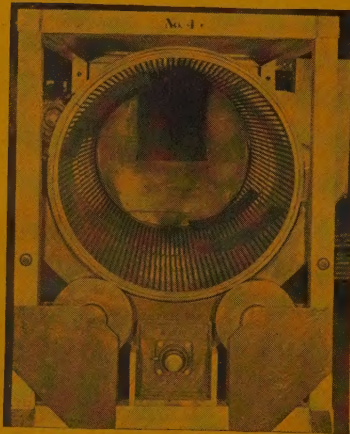
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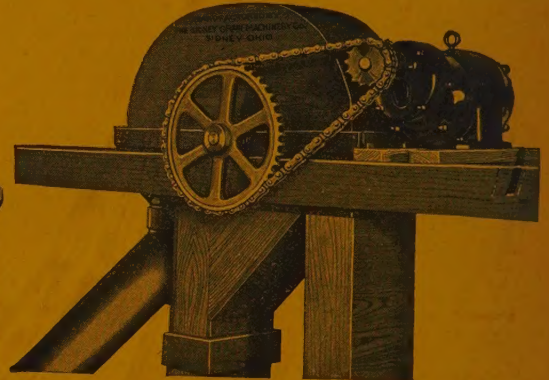


Sidney Rolling Screen Corn Cleaner

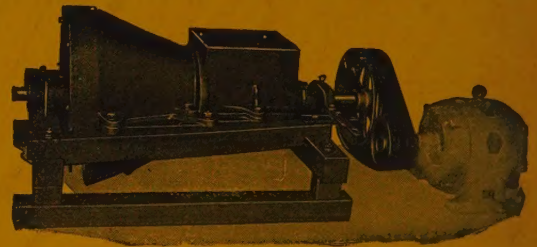


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